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†extrac'tum fl.,‡ gtt. 3..5

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horse chestnut [bark].

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..2

†Alian'thus Glandulo'sa, gr. 10..30
tree of Heaven.

†extrac'tum fl. gtt. 10..30

†Al'oin, gr. ½..3

†Arctostaph'ylos glau'ca, gr. 10..30
manzanita leaves.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 20..60

†Are'ca cat'eçhu, ʒ 1..6
Areca nuts.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..6

†Artemis'ia abrot. gr. 10..20
southernwood.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 5..10

†Asim'inæ tril'obæ, ex. fl. ♏ 5..20
common papaw [seeds].

†Aspar'agi ex. fl.‡ ʒ½..1
asparagus.

Auran'tii ama'ri cort. ʒ½..1
bitter orange peel.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1

†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2

†Be'læ fruc'tûs ex. fl.‡ ʒ ¼
bael fruit.

†Ber'beris aquifol ‡ ʒ ¼..1
California barberry [leaves].

†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..6

†flu'idum, ʒ ¼..1

†Bi'dens bipinna'ta, ʒ ¼..1
Spanish needles.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1

†Bole'tus lar'içis, ʒ ½..1
white or purging agaric, spunk.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1

†Capsel'la bursa-pasto'ris, ʒ ¼..1
shepherd's purse.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1

†Car'ya al'ba, ʒ ½..1
shell- or shag-bark hickory.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1

†Çelas'trus scan'dens, ʒ 1..2
false or climbing bittersweet.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2

†Çentaure'æ bene. ex. fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
blessed thistle.

†Çephalan'thus occçidenta'lis, ʒ ½..1
button bush, pond dogwood.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1

†Çe'reus bonpl. ex.fl.‡ ♏5..20
one of the cacti.

†Çicu'ta macula'tæ, ex. fl.‡ ♏ 1..15
American water hemlock.

†Co'çæ extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..15
coca [leaves].

†Cor'nus cirçina'ta, ʒ ¼..1
green osier, round-leaved dog-wood.

†extrac'tum fl ‡ ʒ ¼..1

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†Seriç'ea, ʒ ¼..1
red osier, swamp dogwood.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Co'to cort. ex fl.‡ ♏ 1..5
coto bark.
†Cu'cumis me'lo, ʒ ½..1
muskmelon [seeds].
†Çitrul'lus, ʒ ½..2
watermelon [seeds].
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..2
†Drose'ræ, ex.‡ gr. 1..3
sundew.
†Epilo'bium angust. ʒ ½..1
great willow herb.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Epiphe'gus Virg. gr 5..15
cancer-root, bush drops.
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ♏ 5..15
†Equise'tum hyema'le, gr. 10..30
horsetail, scouring rush.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
†Eryn'gium aquat, gr. 1..20
water eryngo, button snake root.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..20
†Eucalyp'ti ex.‡ gr. 3..10
Euphor'bia †ex. fl.‡ ♏ 1..15
large flowering spurge.
†Franke'nia grand. gr. 5..10
yerba reuma.
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ♏ 5..10
†Gal'ium ve'rum, ʒ 1..2
ladies' or yellow bed-straw.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Gnapha'lium polyc. ʒ ¼..1
common everlasting.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Grinde'liæ comp.ex.fl ‡ ʒ 1
grindelia rob., senna and rhubarb.
†Helian'thus, ex. fl ‡ ʒ 1..2
sunflower seed.
Heu'chera, †ex. fl ‡ ♏ 5..10
alum root.
†I'lex Paraguayen'sis, ʒ 1..2
Paraguay tea, mate.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Jacaran'da proçe'ra, gr. 20..60
caroba leaves.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Jefferso'nia diph.‡ ʒ ⅛..¼
twin leaf, rheumatism root.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..20
†Magnif'era In'dica, ʒ ¼..1
mango.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Magno'lia acumina'ta, ʒ 1..2
magnolia [flowers] or cucumber tree.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Glau'ca, ʒ ½..1
magnolia [bark].
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Melis'sæ †ext fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
balm.
†Menyan'thes trifolia'ta, ʒ ¼..1
buckbean [leaves].
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Mika'nia gua'co, ʒ ½..1
guaco.
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ʒ ½..1
†Œnan'the phelland. gr. 5
water fennel seed, dropwort.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 2..6
†Onosmo'dium Virg. ʒ ¼..½
false gromwell.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..½
†Osmorrhi'za longis. ʒ 1..2
sweet cicily [root].
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Pancreat'inum, gr. 2..10
pancreatine.
†Parieta'riæ succus, ʒ 1..2
wall pellitoy.
†Pen'thorum sedoi'des, gr. 5..15
Virginia stone crop.
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ♏ 5..15

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

Petroseli'ni rad. †ex. fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
parsley root.
sem'inis †ex. fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
parsley seed.
†Peu'mus bol'dus,‡ gr. ½..10
boldo.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 1..10
†Phoraden'dron flaves'çens, ʒ ½..1
American mistletoe.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Pichu'rine, gr. 10..20
the powdered beans.
†Pilocar'pi pinna ex ‡ gr. 2..6
jaborandi.
†Pilocarpi'næ nit. gr. ¼..¾
nitrate of pilocarpin.
†Pimpinel'la saxif'raga, ʒ ¼..1
small burnet saxifrage.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Pi'peris methys. ex ‡ gr. 2..5
kava kava.
†Polemo'nium rep'tan. ʒ ½..1
false Jacob's ladder, sweat root.
†Polyg'onum bistor. gr. 10..20
bistort.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..20
†Polym'niæ u. ex.‡ gr. ¼..½
bearsfoot.
†Polyt'richum junip'erum, ʒ 1..2
hair-cap moss, robin's rye.
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ʒ 1..2
†Pycnan'themum mont. ʒ ¼..½
mountain mint, basil.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Rhamni pursh. ex.‡ gr. 3..10
cascara sagrada.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Rudbeck'ia laçinia'ta, ʒ ¼..1
thimble weed.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
Sabadil'læ †ex. fl.‡ ♏ 5..15
cevadilla [seeds].
†Sabba'tia Elliot'tii, ʒ ½..1
quinine flower.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Stella'ris, ʒ ¼..1
variety of centaury.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
Sa'lix al'ba, gr. 1..60
white willow [bark].
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Ni'gra,
black willow [bark].
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Sapona'ria offiçina'lis, ʒ ¼..1
soapwort, bouncing Bet.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
Sarsaparil'la †Americ. ʒ ¼..1
American sarsaparilla.
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ʒ ¼..1
Ses'ami †folio'rum, ʒ ½..1
benne leaves.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Sima'bæ, ex. fl.‡ gtt. 1..8
cedron [seed].
Simaru'bæ †ex. fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
simaruba bark.
†Sum'bul ex.‡ gr. 2..6
†Teu'crii ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
water germander.
†Thu'ja occidenta'lis, ʒ ¼..1
arbor vitæ, false white cedar.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
Tormentil'la, †ex fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Turne'ra aphrodis. ʒ ¼..4
damiana.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..15
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..2
†Urti'ca dioi'ca, gr. 10..30
great stinging nettle.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
†Vi'ola tric'olor, ʒ 1..4
pansy.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..4
†Zin'çi brom idum, gr. ½..1

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

PIL'ULÆ.

†Ague, (3) 1..3
chinoidine, 2. oil pepper, 1-6. ext. coloc. co., 1-3, sulph. iron, 1-2.

Ague, improved.
sulph. cinchonida, 1. gelsemin, 1-16, xanthoxylin, 1, capsicum, 1-16

†Ammo'nii chlor. (3) 1..2

†Ammo'nium picr. (2, 3) 1..2

†Anodyne, (2½)
camphor, 1, acetate morphia, 1-20, ext. henbane, 1, oil capsicum, 1-20.

†Anti-Periodic (2) 1..2
sulphate cinchonia 1. sulphate strych, 1-33. sulph. iron, 1-2. gelsemin, 1-20. podophyllin, 1-20. res. capsicum, 1-10.

†Assafœt'ida (2-3), 1..3

†Beeberi'na sulph. (2), 1..2

†Ber'beris aquif. ext. (3) 1..2

†comp (3) 1..2
ext. berberis, 2. ext. cascara sagrada, 1.

†Bilious Pill (Junge's), 1
iod. manganese, 1-2. leptandrin 3-10. juglandin, 3-10. sanguinarin, 1-5. ext. henbane, 3-5.

†Blue Pill (5). 1..2

†Blue Pill comp. (1 3-4), 1..2
blue pill, 1. powd. ipecac, 1. opium, 1-2.

†Blue and Podoph. (See Podoph. and Blue.)

†Calabar Bean ext. (1-12) 1..2

†Camph. and Henb. (2) 1..3
camphor, 1. ext. henbane, 1.

†Cascara Sag. ext. (2). 1..3

†Cathartic comp. (Cholagogue) (1), 1..2
podophyllin 1-2. ext. henbane, 1-8. oleo res. caps., 1-8. blue mass, 1-4. ext. nux vom. 1-16.

†Çe'rii Oxa'las (1), 2

†Chloralis Hydra's (5), 1..2

†Christopher's Liver Pills.
calomel, 2. rhubarb, 1-2. ipecac, 1-2.

†Cinchonid'iæ comp. (2), 1..3
sulph. cinchonid., 1. arsenious acid, 1-32 iron reduc., 1.

†comp. and strych. (2), 1
sulph. cinchonid., 1. arsenious acid, 1-20. iron reduc. 1. strych. 1-20.

†and iron (2), 1..4
sulph. cinchonid, 1. iron reduc, 1.

†iron and strych. (3), 1..2
sulph. cinchonid., 1. sulph. strych. 1-60. iron carb., 2.

†Coc'çæ ext, (3), 1..3

†Damiana ext. (3). 1..3

†Diaphoretic. 1..2
morphia acetate, 1-25. powd. ipecac, 1-4. powd. nitrate potass, 1. powd. camph., 1.

†Diarrhœa Pellets (1-2). 1..3
calomel, 1-8. sulphate morphia, 1-16. capsicum, 1-16. po. ipecac, 1-32. camph. 1-10.

†Emmenagogue (Rigaud's) (3 1-2), 1..3
socot aloes, 1 1-2. powd. rue, 3-4. powd. saffron, 3-4. powd. savin, 3-4.

†Ferruginous (Bland's) (3) 1..3
sulph. iron, 1 1-2. potass. carb. 1 1-2.

†Fever and Ague.
alc. ext. eucalyptus, 1-4. chinoidine, 1. ferrocyanide of iron, 1-2. powd. capsicum, 1-4. arsenic, 1-200.

†Fu'cus Vesiculo'sus (3), 1..3

†Grind'elia Rob. (3), 1..3

†Guaran'ii ext. (3), 1..3

†Ipecac and Opium (2), 1..2
powd. opium, 1-2. powd. ipecac, 1-2. powd. sulphate potass, 1.
equal to 2 1-2 grs dover's pow.

†and opium (4). 1
double quantity of above.

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†Ferri Brom'idum (1) 1..3

Jaboran'di (ext.) (3), 1..3

†Laxative, 1..2
aloes, 1. sulphur, 1-5. podophyllin, 1-5. resin guaiac, 1-2.

†Liver Improved. 1..2
aloes, 1. jalap, 1. gamboge, 1-8. leptandrin, 1-8. calomel, 1-8. oil caps., 1-48 gtt. tr. verat v.r., 1-4 gtt.

†Liver Imp. Vegetable, 1..2
aloes, 1. jalap, 1. gamboge, 1-8. leptandrin, 1-8. podophyl. 1-8. oil capsicum, 1-48 gtt. tr. verat. vir., 1-4 gtt.

†Moore's Dyspepsia (2), 1..3
sulph. cinchonid., 1-2. ext. caps., 1-2. rhubarb, 1.

†Night Sweat (3), 1..3
oxide zinc, 1-2. salicin, 1. hydrastin, 1. ext. belladn., 1-25. lactated pepsin, 1-2.

†Phos'phorus, (1-25), 1..2

†aloes et nuçis vom (3-4), 1..2
phos., 1-50. ext. nux. vom., 1-4. ext. aloes, 1-2.

†et belladonnæ, 1..2
phosph., 1-100. ext. belladonna, 1-8.

†et cannabis Ind. (1-4), 1..2
phosph., 1-50. ext. cannab. ind., 1-4.

†et cantharis comp. (2), 1
phosph., 1-50. sol. cantharidis co., 1m. powd. nux vom., 1.

†comp. (1-4), 1..2
phosph., 1-100. ext. nux vom., 1-4.

†et digitalis co. (2), 1..2
phosph., 1-50. ext. henb., 1. powd. fox glove, 1.

†digitalis et ferri (2), 1..2
phosph., 1-50. iron by hyd. 1. powd. fox glove, 1.

†et ferri 1 1-2), 1..3
phosph., 1-100. carb. iron, 1.

†morphiæ et zinci val. (1 1-4), 1..2
phosph., 1-50. valerianate zinc, 1. sulph. morph., 1-12.

†nuçis vom. et damiana (2 1-4), 1..2
phosph., 1-100. ext. damiana, 2. ext. nux vom., 1-8.

†opii et digitalis (1), 1..2
phosph , 1-50. ipecac, 1-4. fox glove, 1-2. opium, 1-4.

†et quiniæ (1), 1..2
phosph., 1-50 gr. sulph. quin., 1.

†et quiniæ co., (1 3-4), 1..2
phosph., 1-50. iron by hyd. 1. sulph. quin., 1-2. strychnia, 1-60.

†quiniæ et digitalis co. (1 1-2), 1..2
phosph., 1-50. sulph. quin., 1.2. ipecac, 1-4. fox glove, 1-2. opium, 1-4.

†quiniæ et nuçis vom., (1 1-2), 1..2
phosph., 1-50. ext. nux vom., 1-4. sulph. quin., 1.

†et strychniæ, 1..2
phosph., 1-50. strych., 1-60.

†strychniæ et ferri (1 1-2), 1..2
phosph., 1-100. carbonate iron, 1. strychnia, 1-60.

†et zinci co., (2), 1
phosph., 1-50. lupulin, 1. sulph. zinc., 1.

†Quin. comp.& strych.(2) 1..2
sulph. quin., 1. arsenious acid, 1-20. iron reduc., 1. strych., 1-20.

†iron and strych. phosphates, (2), 1..3
phosph. quinia, 1. phosph. strych., 1-60. phos. iron, 1.

†and Blue Pill (3 1-4), 1..3
sulph. quinia, 1. oleo res. pepper, 1-4. blue pill, 2.

†and Strychnia (1).

†Salicylic Acid (3), 1..3

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†Sandal Wood comp. (3), 1..3
oil sandal wood, 1. ext. cubebs, 1. bals. copaiba, 1.

†Sedative (2), 1..3
ext. musk root, 1-2. ext. henbane, 1-2. ext. valeri n, 1-2. ext. cannab. ind., 1-10.

†Senna Ext. (2), 1..4

Sçil'læ Comp., U.S.P. (3), 1..3
squills, 3–8. jam. ginger, 3-4. soap, 1 1-8 gr. gum ammoniac, 3-4.

†Sundew Ext. (3), 1..3

†Triplex (Dr. Francis (4) 1..2
socot. aloes, 1 1-5. blue mass, 1 1-5. oil caraway, 1-5. scammony res., 1 1-5 gr. croton oil, 1-20 drop. tr. aloes and myrrh, 1-2.

†Vibur. Prunifol. Ext.(3), 1..3

†Wann's Bilious, 1..3
ext. coloc. comp., 1. podophyl., 1-4. ext. jalap, 1-4. ext. henbane, 1-8. capsic., 1-4.

†Yer'bæ San'tæ Ext. (3), 1..3

†Zin'çi Phosph. (1-10), 1..4

†cum nu'çis vom. (¼) 1..2

The Metric System in a Nut Shell.

READY WAY TO METRIC WEIGHTS.

I. **Grains,** or **Minims,** multiplied by 6½ give **Centigrams.** EXAMPLE: 20 grains=130 centigrams, or 1 gram and 30 centigrams, expressed thus, **1.30.**

II. **Drachms** (fluid or dry), multiplied by 4 give **grams.** EXAMPLE: 3 drachms=12 grams, expressed thus, **12.**

III. **Ounces** (fluid or dry), multiplied by 32 give **grams.** EXAMPLE: 4 ounces=128 grams, expressed thus, **128.**

READY WAY FROM METRIC WEIGHTS.

I. **Centigrams** divided by 6½ equal grains or minims.

II. **Grams** divided by 4 equal drachms (fluid or dry).

III. **Grams** divided by 32 equal ounces (fluid or dry).

EXCEPTIONS.

These Rules do not give the EXACT values, but they are near enough for ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES. See page 98. You get less of a drug, usually prescribed in grains or minims, at a dose when employing these metric rules than in the old way; but it is the merest fraction of a grain or minim less.

I. For **Syrups** and **Glycerines** add ⅓ more. EXAMPLE: 4 ounces of syrup of rhubarb equal 128 grams PLUS 42 grams (the extra ⅓), or **170 grams.**

II. Chloroform, Essential Oils, Honey and Liquid Acids must not be prescribed by these rules. **Specific**

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

Gravities. Chloroform, 1.49; ol. bitter almonds, 1.05; ol. cinnamon, 1.03; ol. turpentine, 0.864; ol. sweet almonds, olive, linseed, castor and codliver from 0.91 to 0.95. Acid hydrochlo., 1.27; nitric, 1.52; sulphuric, 1.85; acetic, 1.06; tar, 1.15.

As liquids are usually dispensed by our American druggists in graduates marked by the gram measure of ordinary tinctures, no attention need be paid to the differences of specific gravities given above, or the prescription blanks, as we furnish them, could have it specially stated upon them that "all liquids are considered of the sp. gr. of water."

A METRIC POINT.

Since using the metric system in prescribing, we have "stumbled," as it were, upon the following handy method of "dosing" a drug. It is as follows:—When making use of a *two-ounce* mixture, remember that the *number* of *grams* ordered of any medicament should be exactly the dose in *minims* or *grains* of the medicine. In other words, write (for a *two-ounce* mixture) *the same number of grams* of a remedy that you wish *grains* or *minims* administered. This is a very remarkable co-incidence, and reduces metric prescription-writing to a play spell, as *no* arithmetical calculation is needed to properly apportion the quantity of a drug after once knowing its dose in grains and minims.

As an example: Say you wish to give *one* minim of belladonna, fluid extract; *two* minims of nux vomica, fluid extract; and *eight* grains of bromide of potash at a dose. It would be written thus:—

℞	Grams.
Fl. Ext. Belladonnæ . . .	1
Fl. Ext. Nucis Vomicæ . .	2
Potassii Bromidi	8
Aquæ Menth. pip., q. s., *ad.*, .	64

You thus virtually substitute grames for minims and grains, and that is the end of the matter.

If you wish to order a *four-ounce* mixture, you simply write *double* the quantity of grams that the dose of the remedy is in grains or minims.

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

LEONARD'S

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C. HENRI LEONARD, M. D., Publisher,

Corner Gratiot and Woodward avenues, DETROIT, MICH.

(No goods sent except on receipt of full remittance.

LIST OF DOSES.

Decoctions, infusions, and waters have, for the most part, been omitted; they will be found classified at the end of the dose-list. Doses enclosed in [ ] are emetic. Doses or preparations in ( ) are to be used with great caution.

Preparations preceded by a † are non-officinal though most of them are in common use.

Parke, Davis and Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Detroit, make all preparations in this list followed by a ‡.

The last dose is the maximum given and is *too large* for general use.

The letter *f* has been omitted from before the sign of fluid-drachm and fluid-ounce.

Where, alphabetically, the first preparation of a drug throws the drug-name into the genitive form, it has been so written; the other preparations following under that head: so also in regard to the nominative; any change to the nominative or genitive, as the case may require, will be patent to the reader.

A.

Absin'thium, ℈ 1..2
wormwood.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..20
†o'leum, gtt. 4..8
†tinctu'ra comp.‡ ʒ 2..4
Aca'çiæ syru'pus,‡ *q. s.*
syrup of gum Arabic.
Ace'tum, ʒ 1..4
vinegar.
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2

Achille'æ, †ex. fl.‡ ʒ½..1
yarrow.
†o'leum, gtt. 5..20
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
Aç'idum açe'ticum dil. ʒ 1
†arsen'icum, gr. 1-20th
arsenio'sum, gr. 1-20..1-10
commercial arsenic.
benzo'icum, gr. 10..30
†carbazot'icum, gr. ¼..1
carbol'icum, gr. 1..2

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

glyçeri'tum, ℥ 5..10
lt'ricum, gr. 5..30
syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..8
gal'licum, gr. 5..20
glyçeri'tum, ℥ 20..60
†hydriod'icum dil. ℥ 2..30
hydroçyan'icum dil. ℥ 2..3
lac'ticum, ʒ ½..1
muriat'icum, ℥ 10..20
dilu'tum, ℥ 20..60
nit'ricum, ℥ 5..20
dilu'tum, ℥ 20..40
nitromuriat'icum, ℥ 2..5
dilu'tum, ℥ 10..20
oxal'icum, gr. ½..1
phosphor'icum dil.‡℥10..60
†pyrolig'neum, gtt. 10..30
†salicyl'icum, gr. 5..15
sulphur'icum, ℥ 1..2
aromat'icum,‡ ℥ 8..10
dilu'tum, ℥ 8..10
sulphuro'sum,‡ f ʒ 1
tan'nicum, gr. 1..10
glyçeri'tum, ℥ 10..40
tartar'icum, ℈ 1..2
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
valerian'icum, gtt. 4..5
Aconi'ti fo'lia, gr. 1..2
extrac'tum,‡ gr. ¼..1
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 2..6
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 20..30
radi'çis †ex.‡ gr. ¼..1
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 1..4
tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 3..6
Aconi'tia, gr. 1-100th
†Aconiti'na,‡ gr. 1-16..1-6
†Æs'culin, gr. 5..30
†Æs'culus, ʒ ½..1
horse chestnut bark.

Æther, ʒ ½..1
†ace'ticus, gtt. 15..30
†hydriod'icus, gtt. 15 *inh.*
†muriat'icus, gtt. 5..30
nitro'si spir'itus, ℥ 10..60
sweet spirit of nitre.
†ozon'icus, ℥ 10..30
†sulphur'içi spr. ʒ ½..2
†aromat'içi spr. ʒ ½..1
sweet elixir of vitriol.
compos'itus spr. ʒ ½..2
Hoffman's anodyne.
†tinctu'ra cam. gtt. 20..30
†syru'pus, ʒ ½..3
†Agar'icum, gr. 5..30
spunk, tinder.
†Aga've America'næ tr.‡ʒ1..2
American aloe, century plant.
†Agrimo'niæ ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Ailan'thus gland. gr. 5..30
tree of heaven.
Al'cohol, ʒ ¼..1
dilu'tum, ʒ ½..1
†Aju'ga chamæp'itys, ʒ 1..2
ground pine.
†Al'etrin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Al'etris, gr. 10
unicorn root.
†extrac'tum alch.‡ gr. ½..2
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctura, ʒ ½..1
†Alis'mæ plant. fo'lia, ʒ 1
water plantain.
†ra'dix, gr. 5..30
Al'lium, ʒ 1
garlic.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†suc'cus, ʒ ½
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1
†Al'nuin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Al'nus,‡ ʒ ½
tag alder.
Al'oë, gr. 2..20
aloes.
†cum zingibe'ri,‡ gr. 10..20

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†decoc'tum comp.‡ ʒ½..2
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..5
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 10..60
pil'ula,‡ gr. 4..12
et assafœt'idæ, gr. 10
†et colocyn'th.‡ gr. 5..10
†et fœ'tidis,‡ gr. 15..20
†et fer'ri,‡ gr. 3..9
†et gambo'giæ,‡ gr. 10..30
†et jala'pæ,‡ gr. 10..30
†et cincho'næ,‡ gr. 10..20
et mas'tiches,‡ gr. 3..6
et myr'rhæ,‡ gr. 10..20
pul'vis †compos'ita, ℈ ¼..1
et canel'læ, gr. 10..20
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
et myr'rhæ,‡ ʒ 1..2
vi'num,‡ ʒ ½..2
Althæ'æ †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
marsh mallow.
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..3
Alu'men, gr. 5..20 [120]
alum.
Alumin'ii †et fer. sul. gr. 5..10
et potas'sii sulph. gr. 5..20
†Ama'ris pulv. comp. gr. 20
†Am'bergris, gr. 5..60
Ammoni'acum, gr. 10..30
ammoniac gum.
Ammo'niæ a'qua,‡ gtt. 10..30
spir'itus,‡ gtt. 10..30
hartshorn.
aromat'icus,‡ ♏ 20..60
†fœ'tidus,‡ ʒ ½..1
Ammo'nii açet. lq.‡ ʒ ½..1
spirit of Mindererus.
†arse'nias, gr. 1-60..1-25
benzo'as, gr. 10..30
†bicarbo'nas, gr. 10..60
†bo'ras, gr. 10..20
†bisul'phis, gr. 15..60
brom'idum, gr. 2..20
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..4
†carbazo'as, gr. 1..2
carbo'nas, gr. 2..10 [30]
chlor'idum, gr. 5..30
†chloroau'ras, gr. 1-10
†for'mias, gr. 5
†hypophos'phis, gr. 10..60
†hyposul'phis, gr. 15..60
iod'idum, gr. 1..3
†nitrosul'phas, gr. 12
†phos'phas, gr. 10..40
†sul'phis, gr. 15..60
valeria'nas, gr. 2..8
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1
†et mor'phiæ,‡ ʒ 1
†et quin'iæ,‡ ʒ 1
†et strych'niæ,‡ ʒ 1
†Ampelop'sin,‡ gr. 2..4
†Ampelop'sis ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
American ivy, Virginia creeper
Amyg'dalæ am. ol. gtt. ¼..1
oil of bitter almonds
a'qua,‡ ʒ ½
syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Per'siçæ tinctu'ra.‡ ʒ 1
peach kernels.
†Am'yl nitrite, gtt. 1..2
†Am'yli glyceri'tum, ʒ 1..2
stareh, and preparations.
†iod'idum, ʒ 1..2
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
†An'dæ o'leum, gtt. 20..60
†Andi'ra iner'mis, gr. 20..30
cabbage tree bark.
†extrac'tum, gr. 3
†Anemo'ne pratens., gr. 1..3
meadow anemone.
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½
†Angel'içæ ex fl.‡ ʒ½..1
angelica root.
Angustu'ra, gr. 10..30
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
†An'ilin sul'phas, gr. 1..3

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

Ani'sum, gr. 10..20
anise seed.
o'leum, gtt. 2..6
spir'itus,‡ ʒ 1
†Anthrakok'ali, gr. 1..2
†sulphure'tum, gr. 1..2
An'themis, gr. 20..60
chamomile.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1
†o'leum, gtt. 5..6
Antimo'nii et pot. tart., gr.
tartar emetic. 1-16..[2]
†iod'idum, gr. ¼..1
ox'idum, gr. 2..3
oxysulphure'tum, gr. 1..3
kermes mineral.
pil'ula, gr. 3..10
†pul'vis comp.‡ gr. 1..4
James' powder.
†sulphura'tum, gr. 1..[10]
precipitated sulphuret.
†sul'phur aura'tum, gr. 2..6
golden sulphur of antimony.
vi'num, ʒ ½..[1]
†Ap'iol, gtt. 5..6
parsley oil.
†Apoc'ynin,‡ gr. ½..[2]
Apoc'ynum andr., gr. 10..[30]
dog's-bane, bitter root.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 2..[8]
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 10..[30]
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..[3]
Cannab'inum, gr. 4..[20]
black Indian hemp.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..4
†flu'idum,‡ ♏ 4..[20]
Ara'liæ †His'p. fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2
dwarf elder.
Nudicaul'is, *Infs.*
small spikenard, American sarsaparill
†syru'pus comp.‡ ʒ 1..4
†Raçemo'sæ fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2
American spikenard.
Spino'sa, *Infs.*
prickly elder or ash.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..60

†Ara'neæ te'la, gr. 5..20
cob-web, spider's web.
†Arc'tium lap'pa, ʒ 1
burdock.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Are'ca, ʒ 1..4
betel nut.
†Argemo'ne Mexic., gr. 5..10
prickly poppy, yellow thistle.
†o'leum, gtt. 15..[45]
†Argen'ti chlor'idum, gr. 1..3
silver (and salts).
†iod'idum, gr. 1..2
ni'tras, gr. ¼..4
ox'idum, gr. 1
†Armora'çia, ʒ ½..1
horse radish.
†extrac'tum fluid.‡ ʒ ½..1
†spir'itus comp.‡ ʒ 1..4
†syru'pus comp.‡ ʒ 2..8
Ar'nica, gr. 5..20
leopard's-bane.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..10
flu'idum,‡ gtt. 10..30
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
Arsen'içi chlo. lq.‡ ♏ 2..8
iod'idum, gr. ⅛
et Hydrarg. lq.‡ gtt. 5..20
Donovan's solution.
†Artemis'iæ v. ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
mugwort.
†A'rum triph., gr. 10..20
Indian turnip.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 5..20
As'arum Canadense, gr. 20..30
Canada snakeroot.
†extrac'tum fluid.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Europæ'um, gr. 10..[60]
†Ascle'pias curass., gr. 10..[40]
redhead, blood weed.
Incarna'ta, gr. 20..60
flesh-colored asclep., white Indian hemp.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 20
Syri'aca, gr. 20..60
common milkweed.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 10..20
†tinctu'ra,‡ ♏ 10..60

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

Tubero'sa, gr. 20..60
butterfly weed, pleurisy root.
†ex. alcohol.‡ gr. 3..15
†flui'dum,‡ ʒ ½..2
†pul'vis comp. *Infs.*
†Asclep'idin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Aspar'agi ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
asparagus.
Assafœt'ida, gr. 5..15
mistu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
pil'ula,‡ gr. 4..12
†compos'ita,‡ gr. 2..4
†et fer'ri,‡ gr. 6..12
†et rhe'i,‡ gr. 6..12
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1
†As'teris puniç'ei tr.‡ ʒ ½..2
cocash, red topped aster.
†Atherosper'mæ ol. gtt. 1
Australian sassafras.
Atro'pia, gr. 1-100..1-30
sul'phas, gr. 1-100..1-30
atropine.
†valeria'nas, gr. 1-100
Au'ri çyan'idum, gr. 1-20..⅛
gold (and salts).
†iod'idum, gr. 1-15..1-10
et so'dii chlorid. gr. 1-12
†ox'idum, gr. 1-10
Auran'tii confect., gr. 10..60
orange peel or flowers
cor'tiçis ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
syru'pus, *q. s.*
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
flo'rum syru'pus,‡ *q. s.*
Azed'arach, gr. 20

B.

†Baptis'iæ ex. alch.‡ gr. 1..4
wild indigo.
extrac'tum fluid.‡ ʒ ¼..½
†Bap'tisin,‡ gr. ¼..½
Ba'rii chlo. li'quor, gtt. 5
barium (and salts.)
†iod'idum, gr. ⅛
†Bdel'lium, gr. 10..40
Indian myrrh.
†Bebe'riæ sul'phas,‡ gr. 2..5
†Be'læ ex. flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..2
Bengal quince.
Belladon'na, gr. 1
deadly nightshade.
extrac'tum, gr. ¼..½
flu'idum, gtt. 2..6
tinctu'ra, gtt. 10..30
†Benzo'in odor.ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Benjamine, fever, or spice bush.
Benzo'inum, gr. 10..30
benzoin.
aç'idum, gr. 10..30
tinctu'ra comp.‡ ʒ ½..2
†Ben'zole, ♏ 10..30
benzene.
Ber'beris, *Infs.*
barberry.
†extrac'tum fluid.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Berberi'næ mur.‡ gr. 1..10
†sul'phas,‡ gr. 2..5
†Bismu'thi et am. cit.‡ gr. 2
bismuth.
†li'quor,‡ ʒ 1
†carbo'nas, gr. 5..15..45
†et strych'nia elix.‡ ʒ 1..2
†et igna'tiæ pil.‡ gr. 4..8
†et nu'çis vom.pil.‡ gr. 4..10
subcarbo'nas, gr. 5..45
subni'tras, gr. 5..15
†tan'nas, gr 30..60
†valeria'nas, gr. ½..2
†Bistor'ta, gr. 10..30
Braye'ra, ʒ ½
kooso.
†extrac'tum flui'd.‡ ʒ 2..8
†Bromi'nii solu'tio, gtt. 2..6
Goldsmith's solution bromine.
†Bru'çia, gr. 1-16..1
Bryo'niæ al'ba, ℈ 1..3
bryony.

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 10..60
†Bryo'nin,‡ gr. 1..2
Bu'chu, gr. 10..30
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ 1..3
†et parei'ræ,‡ ʒ 1..2
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 20..30
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†et parei'ræ,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
†Butyl-chlo'ral, gr. 5..(45)
†Bux'us sempervir., ℈ ½..1
box tree.

C.

†Cac'ti grandfl.ex.fl.‡ gtt.2..5
night-blooming cereus.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 2..5
†Caffei'a, gr. 2..10
caffein.
†çi'tras, gr. 1
†lac'tas, gr. 1
†ma'las, gr. 1
†mu'rias, gr. 1
†Caïn'çæ ra'dix, ℈ 1..3
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..20
Cajupu'ti o'leum, gtt. 1..5
†mistu'ra comp.‡ gtt. 20..60
Cal'amus, ℈ 1..3
sweet flag.
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ʒ ¼..1
Cal'çii †bicarb. lq. ʒ 1..2
lime (and salts).
†bisul'phis, gr. 15..60
carb. præçip. gr. 10..30
chlor'idi lq. ʒ ½..1
hypophos'phis, gr. 10..30
†et so'dii syr.‡ ʒ 1
†potass. et so'dii syr.‡ ʒ 1
†potas.so.et fer.syr.‡ ʒ 1..2
†hyposul'phis, gr. 10..20
†iod'idum, gr. ⅛..3
†lacto-phosph. syr.‡ ʒ ⅛..1
†et pepsi'næ syr ‡ ʒ ⅛..1
phos'phas præcip. gr. 10..30
†sul'phidum, gr. ⅛..½
†sul'phis, gr. 15..60
Cal'çis li'quor, ʒ 1..4
lime water.
†chlora'tæ li'quor, ♏ 20..60
†sachara'tus lq. ʒ ⅓..1
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 2..4
†Calen'dulæ extract.‡ gr. 4..6
garden marygold.
†extrac'tum fluid.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Calisa'yæ elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..4
†et fer'ri protox.‡ ʒ 1..2
†pyrophos'phas, ‡ ʒ 1..2
†et bismu'thi.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Fer'ri, bismu'thi et pepsi'næ,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Fer'ri, bismu'thi et strych'niæ,‡ ʒ 1
†Fer'ri et strych.‡ ʒ 1
†Fer'ri, strych'niæ et pepsi'næ,‡ ʒ 1
†vi'num et fer'ri pyrophospha'tis,‡ ʒ 1
†Calot'ropis gigant. gr. 3..12
madar or mudar.
Calum'ba, gr. 10..60
columbo.
†extrac'tum ‡ gr. 5..15
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
Cam'phora, gr. 5..10
camphor.
†emul'sio, ʒ 1..8
†mistu'ra comp.‡ ʒ 1..4
†monobroma'ta, gr. 2..10
o'leum, gtt. 2..3

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

spir'itus,‡ ℥ 5..60
Canel'la, gr. 10..40
et al'oës pulv. gr. 10..20
hikry pikry.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
Can'nabisIn'diçæ ex. gr. ½..2
Indian hemp.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 5..15
tinctu'ra,‡ ℥ 10..60
Can'tharis, gr. 1..2
Spanish fly.
†açe'tum, ℥ 6..16
extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 1..2
tinctu'ra ‡ ℥ 10..60
†Caout'chouc, gr. 1..2
India-rubber.
Cap'sicum, gr. 5..10
Cayenne pepper.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. ¼..½
†æthe'reum,‡ gtt. ⅛..½
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 5..20
oleoresi'na, gtt. ½..1
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
Car'bo anima'lis, gr. ½..3
animal charcoal.
Li'gni, ʒ ½..3
wood charcoal.
Cardamo'mi †ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
cardamon.
†ex. fl. comp. ʒ ½..1
tinctu'ra, ʒ 1..2
compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Ca'ro, fer. et vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..4
beef, iron and wine.
Caro'ta, ʚ 1..3
carrot seed.
Car'thamus, *Infs.*
saffron.
Ca'rum, ʚ 1..3
caraway seed.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
o'leum, gtt. 1..10
†tinctu'ra ‡ gtt. 20..60
Caryophyl'lus, gr. 5..10
cloves.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ℥ 10..20
o'leum, gtt. 2..6
Cascaril'la, gr. 10..30
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
Cas'sia fis'tula, ʒ 1..4
purging cassia.
†confec'tio, ʒ ½
Marilan'dica, ʒ 1..4
American, or wild senna.
Casta'neæ †ex. fl.‡ gtt. 5..60
chestnut leaves.
Casto'reum, gr. 10..30
castor.
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
†ammonia'ta,‡ ʒ ½..2
Cata'ria, †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
catnip.
Cat'echu, gr. 10..30
†confec'tio comp. ʒ ½..1
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ℥ 10..30
†pul'vis comp. gr. 10..20
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..3
†Caulophyl'li ex.‡ gr. 1..5
blue cohosh.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 10..30
†fl. comp.‡ ℥ 10..30
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ ¼..1
†Caulophyl'lin,‡ gr. ¼..4
†Çeano'thi Am. ex.fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
New Jersey tea.
†syru'pus comp.‡ ʒ 1..4
†Çe'dron (Sima'ba), gr. 1..10
†Çelastri scan'd. ex.‡ gr. 5..10
false bittersweet.
†Çentaure'a benedicta, ʚ 1..3
blessed thistle.
Çe'rii ox'alas, gr. 1. 2
cerium (and salts).
†ni'tras, gr. ½..1
†Chelido'nium maj. ʒ ½..1
celandine, tetterwort.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..10

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†suc'cus, gtt. 10..20
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Chelo'nes ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
balmony.
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1..2
†Chelo'nin,‡ gr. 1..4
Chenopo'dium, ℈ 1..2
worm seed.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†mistu'ra comp.‡ ʒ ½..1
o'leum, gtt. 5..10
†Chico'rii syr. comp.‡ ʒ 1..4
succory, comp. syrup of.
Chimaph'ilæ †ex.‡ gr. 10..30
pipsissewa.
extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Chimaph'ilin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Chiococ'çæ radix, ℈ 1..3
cahinca.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..20
‡Chionan'thi fl. ex.‡ ʒ ¼..1
fringe tree.
Chiret'ta, gr. 20
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 15..30
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Chiro'nia centaur., ʒ ½..1
European centaury.
Chlo'ral, gr. 10..40
hydrate of chloral.
Chlorin'ii aq'ua, ʒ 1..4
chlorine water.
†Chlor-anody'n.‡ gtt. 10..30
Chlorofor'mum,‡ ʒ ½..1
mistu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
spir'itus ‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra comp.‡ ♏ 20..60
Çimiçif'uga, ℈ 1..3
black cohosh.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 4..8
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†compos'ita,‡ ♏ 5..60
Çimiçif'ugin,‡ gr. ½..6
Çincho'na, ʒ ½..1
Peruvian bark.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..30
flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..2
†aroma'ticum,‡ ʒ ½..2
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
†ama'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†ammonia'ta,‡ ʒ ½..2
†æthe'rea comp.‡ ʒ ½..1
compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1..4
†ferra'ta,‡ ʒ 1
†vi'num aromat.,‡ ʒ 1..4
Çincho'niæ sulph. gr. 1..10
†Çinchonid'iæ sulph. gr. 2..10
†Çincho-quin'iæ, gr. 1..6
Çinnamo'mum, ℈ ½..1
cinnamon.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 15..30
o'leum, gtt. 1..2
†pul'vis comp. gr. 10..20
spir'itus,‡ ♏ 10..30
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..3
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Clem'atis ex.‡ gr. 1..2
upright virgin's bower.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Co'ca, ʒ 3..4
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
Coc'cus, gr. ⅓..10
cochineal.
†tinctu'ra, gtt. 20..60
†Cochlea'riæ rad. ʒ 1..2
horse radish.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 2..4
†Codei'a, gr. ½..1
Col'chicum, gr. 2..8
meadow saffron.
†açe'tum,‡ ♏ 10..ʒ 2

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extrac'tum.‡ gr. 1..2
flu'idum,‡ gtt. 4..12
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
†compos'ita,‡ gtt. 10..60
vi'num radi'çis,‡ ♏ 10..60
sem'inis,‡ ʒ ½..2
†Collinso'niæ ex. fl.‡ ♏ 2..15
stone root.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..30
†Collinso'nin,‡ gr 1..5
Coloçyn'this, gr. 5..10
†extrac'tum,‡ gr 1..5
†compos'itum,‡ gr. 5..10
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 5..30
†Compto'niæ ex fl ‡ ʒ ½..2
sweet fern.
†Conduran'go ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Confec'tio aromat. gr. 10..60
Coni'i fo'lia, gr. 3..4
poison hemlock
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 2
alcohol'icum,‡ gr. 1..2
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 3..5
fruc'tus,‡ ♏ 5..20
suc'cus, ʒ 1..4
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Contrayer'væ ra'dix, ʒ ½
Lisbon contrayerva root.
†pul'vis comp. gr. 15..30
Convalla'riæ †ex.‡ gr. 10..30
Solomon's seal.
†ex. flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Convalla'rin,‡ gr. 3..4
†Convol'vulus pand. ℈ 1..2
wild potato or rhubarb, bindweed.
Copai'ba, gr. 20..ʒ 1
balsam copaiba.
†mistu'ra comp. ʒ 1
o'leum, gtt. 10..15
Cop'tis, gr. 10..30
gold thread.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Corallorhi'za, ʒ ½
coral or crawley root.
†Cornachi'ni pul'vis, ʒ ½..1
Earl of Warwick's powder.
Corian'drum, ℈ 1..3
coriander seed.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼ 1
†Cor'nin,‡ gr. 2..4
†Cor'nu us'tum, ʒ 1
burned deershorn.
†et o'pii pul'vis, gr. 5..10
†mistu'ra, ʒ 1..4
Cor'nus, ℈ 1..3
dog-wood.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr 5..10
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..2
†Coryd'alin,‡ gr ½..1
†Coryd'alis, gr. 10..30
turkey corn
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 10..30
†syru'pus comp.‡ ʒ 1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ¼..2
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ ¼..2
Cot'ula, ʒ ½..1
Mayweed, chamomile.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½ .1
†o'leum, gtt. 5..6
†Cotyled onis ex ‡ gr. 5
navelwort, pennywort.
†extrac'tum flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1
†suc'cus, ʒ 1..4
Creaso'tum, gtt. 1..2
creasote.
aq'ua, ʒ 1..4
†mistu'ra, ʒ ½..1
Cre'ta præpara'ta, gr. 10..30
prepared chalk.
mistu'ra, ʒ ½
†pul'vis comp. gr. 20..40
†cum o'pio, ℈ 1..2
Cro'cus, gr. 10..30
saffron.

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†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 20..60
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..3
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1..3
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..3
†Cro'ton-chlo'ral, gr. 5..15
Cube'ba, gr. 10..ʒ 3
cubebs.
†extrac'tum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†æthe'reum,‡ gtt. 10..12
oleoresi'na, gtt. 5..30
o'leum, ♏ 10..30
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Cumi'ni se'men, gr. 15..60
cumin seeds.
†Cuni'læ marian. ol. gtt. 5..20
dittany, stonemint, wild basil.
Cu'prum ammon gr. ¼..(5)
copper (and salts).
†carbo'nas, gr. 5
†ni'tras, gr. ⅛..¼
†ox'idum, gr. ¼..1
†chlor'idum, gr. 1-16..⅛
subaçe'tas, gr. ⅛
verdigris.
sul'phas, gr. ¼..1 [5]
blue vitriol.
†Cura'ra, gr. 1-20..¾
woorara.
endermically, gr. 1-20..¾
Curcu'mæ †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 2..3
turmeric.
†Çycla'men Europ. ℈ 1..3
sow bread.
Çydo'nium, *q. s.*
quince seed.
†Çyn'aræ scol'ymi ex. gr. 3..6
garden artichoke.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 30..60
Çypripe'dium, gr. 15..60
yellow ladies' slipper
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..15
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ¼..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..3
†Çypripe'din,‡ gr. ½..3
†Çitisi'na, gr. ½..(2)

D.

†Damia'næ ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Datu'ria, gr. 1-100..1-60
†Delphin'ia, gr. ½..(4)
Delphin'ii †ex. fl.‡ gtt. 1..2
larkspur.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..15
†Diascor'dium, ℈ 1..4
Digita'lis, gr. 1
foxglove.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. ¼
flu'idum,‡ gtt. 1..2
tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..20
Digitali'num, gr. 1-60..1-30
†Dioscore'æ ex. fl.‡ ʒ ¼ 1
wild yam.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 20..60
†Diosco'rein,‡ gr. 1..4
Dios'pyros Virg. †ex. fl.‡ ʒ½. 1
common persimmon.
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
†Dip'terix odora'ta, gr. 10..30
Tonqua bean
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
†Dir'ca palus'tris, gr. 6..8
leather wood, rope wood.
Dracon'tium, gr. 10..40
skunk cabbage
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ⅓..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
†Dri'mys winte'ris, ʒ 1
Winter's bark.
†Dros'eræ ex fl.‡ gtt. 5..30
sundew
Dulcama'ra, ʒ ½..1
bitter-sweet.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..10
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1

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E.

Elate'rium, gr. 1-16..1
squirting cucumber.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. ½
†Elate'rin,‡ gr 1-16
†Emeti'na, gr. ⅓..[3]
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..[ʒ 3]
†Epige'æ rep. ex fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Mayflower, arbutus.
†Erechthi'tes ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
fire-weed.
†o'leum,‡ gtt. 5..20
Ergo'ta, gr. 15..20
spurred rye.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..4
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 10..60
†æthe'reum, ♏ 10..60
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
†æthe'rea,‡ ʒ 1..1½
vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..3
†Ergoti'na,‡ gr. ½..4
Erig'eron, ʒ ½..1
fleabane, horseweed.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..10
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
o'leum, gtt. 5..10
†Eryn'gium aquat. gr. 2..3
water eryngo.
Erythro'nium Am. gr. 5..[30]
yellow snakeleaf, dog violet.
†Eseri'na, gr. 1-40..1-12
eserine (from calabar bean).
†hydrobrom. gr. 1-40..1-12
†sul'phas, gr. 1-40..1-12
†Eucalyp'ti fl. ex.‡ gtt. 15..60
Euon'ymi †ex ‡ gr. 1..5
wahoo.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..2
†Euon'ymin,‡ gr. 1..6
†Eupato'rin,‡ gr. 1..2
Eupato'rium, gr. 20..30
boneset, thoroughwort.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Purpu'rei fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
queen-of-the-meadow.
†Eupur'purin,‡ gr. 3..4
queen-of-the-meadow.
Euphor'bia cor., gr. 1..5 [15]
large flowering spurge.
Ipecacuan'ha, gr. 1..5[15]
American or wild ipecac.
†Lath'yris o'leum, gtt. 5..10
mole (caper) plant.

F.

†Fel bovi'num, gr. 2..10
ox gall.
†ene'ma, ʒ 1..4
†flu'idum, ♏ 2..10
†purifica'tum, gr. 2..5
Fer'ri açeta'tis tr. ♏ 10..60
iron (and salts).
†açeta'tis æthe'reus, ʒ ½
†açe'tiçi tr. ʒ ½..1
†albumina'tis et so'dii
syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
†alkali'ni lq. ʒ ½..1
†ammonia'tum, gr. 4..10
†arse'nias, gr. 1-10..⅛
†brom'idum, gr. 3..10
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†solu'tio,‡ gtt. 20
†syru'pus,‡ ♏ 20
†carbazo'as, gr. ½..1
†carbo'nas, gr. 5..30
†efferves'çens, ʒ 1..½
pil'ula,‡ gr. 3..10
saccha'ra'tum, gr. 5..10
Vallet's mass.
†carbure'tum, gr. 5..15
†chlora'ti æth. spr. ♏ 30
†chlor'idum, gr. 1..5
tinctu'ra, ♏ 10..ʒ 2
tr. muriate of iron.
†syru'pus ʒ 1

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

çi'tras, gr. 5..10
†elixir,‡ ʒ 1
et ammo'niæ, gr. 5..10
et magne'siæ, gr. 5..10
et quin'iæ, gr. 5..10
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
†et strych'niæ,‡ gr. 3..6
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1
†vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..4
†et zin'çi, gr. 2..5
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
li'quor, ♏ 10
ferroçyan'idum, gr. 5
Prussian blue.
†hydroçy'anas, gr. ½
†hyperchlora'tis lq. ♏ 5..10
hypophos'phis, gr. 5..30
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
†et mangane'sii,‡ ʒ 1
†iod'idum, gr. 1..10
†li'quor, gtt. 20..30
pil'ulæ,‡ *No.* 1..10
syru'pus,‡ ♏ 20..40
lac'tas, gr. 1..20
†lacto-phos. syr.‡ ʒ 1..4
†et cal'çii, mang., potas. so'dii syr.‡ ʒ 1..4
†mistu'ra aromat.‡ ʒ 1..2
compos'ita, ʒ 1..2
nitra'tis liq'uor, gtt. 5..30
ox'alas, gr. 2..5
ox'idum hydra'tum, ʒ 1..4
arsenic antidote.
†ni'grum, gr. 5..20
†peraç'etas, gtt. 3..10
†perchlor'idi lq.‡ gtt. 5..15
†perox'idum, gr. 2..5
red oxide of iron.
phos'phas, gr. 5..10
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..4
†quin. et strych.‡ ʒ 1
†et am. phos. syr.‡ ʒ 1
†et cal'çii phos. syr.‡ ʒ 1
†quin. et strych. syr.‡ ʒ 1
pil'ulæ compos'itæ, gr. 6..12
†protoçitra'tis syr. ʒ 1..8
†prototar'tras, gr. 10..20
†protonitra'tis syr.‡ ♏ 5
†protox'idi elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..4
†cincho'næ et iod'idi et cal'çii elix'ir, ‡ʒ 1
†çincho'næ iod'idi et cal'çii cum arsen'ico elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1
pyrophos'phas, gr. 2..5
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
†et quin'iæ,‡ ʒ 1..3
†vi'num et calisay. ʒ 1..2
†et pru'ni Virg.‡ ʒ 1..2
†redac'tum, gr. 5. 10
iron by hydrogen.
subcarbo'nas, gr. 5..30
subsulpha'tis lq. gtt. 5..10
Monsel's solution
†suc'çinas, gr. 5..15
sul'phas, gr. 1..3
green vitriol.
†et alu'minæ, gr. 5..10
et ammo'niæ, gr. 3..15
ammonio-ferric alum.
†et quin'iæ,‡ gr. 1..5
exsicca'ta, gr. ½..2
dried sulphate of iron.
†granula'ta, gr. 1..5
†sulphure'tum, gr. 5
iron pyrites.
†et potas'sii, gr. 5
†superphospha'tis syr. ʒ 1
†tan'nas, gr. 5..30
tar'tras et am., gr. 10..30
et potas'sii, gr. 10..30

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†et qui'niæ, gr. 3..5
†valeria'nas, gr. 1
†vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..4
wine of iron.
†ama'rum,‡ ʒ ½..1
bitter wine of iron.
†dul'çe,‡ ʒ ½..1
sweet wine of iron.
†et car'nis,‡ ʒ 1..4
wine of beef and iron.
†et çincho'næ,‡ ʒ 1..4
Fi'lix mas, ʒ 1..3
male fern.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 9..15
†æthe'reum,‡ gr. 1..10
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..4
oleoresi'na,‡ f. ʒ ½
Fœnic'uli †ex. fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
fennel.
o'leum, gtt. 5..15
Frase'ra, ʒ ⅓..1
American columbo.
†Frase'rin,‡ gr. 2..5
†Frax'ini Amer.‡ ex.fl. ʒ½..4
white ash.
†Excels. sem'inis, ʒ 1
European ash.
†Sambuçifol. ex.‡ gr. 2..10
black ash.
†flu'idum ex.‡ ʒ 1..4
†Fu'cus versiculo'sus, ℈ ½..2
sea wrack, yellow bladder wrack.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Fuli'go lig'ni, gr. 3..12
wood soot.
†Fuligok'ali, gr. 2..3
potassa and soot.
†Fuma'riæ offic. suc. ʒ 1..2
fumitory, juice of.

G.

†Galan'ga, gr. 15..30
galangal
Gal'banum. gr. 10..30
pil'ulæ comp.‡ gr. 10..20
†Ga'lii apari'nis fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2
goose grass, cleavers.
Gal'la, gr. 10..20
nutgalls.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 10..20
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..3
Gal'licum aç'idum, gr. 5..20
Gambo'gia ‡ gr. 2..10
†aç'idum, gr. 2..5
†pil'ulæ, gr. 5..10
†pul'vis comp. gr. 15..20
†Garçi'niæ mang. ex. gr. 1
mangostine tree.
Gaulthe'riæ †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
wintergreen.
o'leum, gtt. 3..6
Gelse'mii ex. fl.‡ gtt. 3..20
yellow jessamine.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..50
†Gelse'miin,‡ gr. ⅛..2
Gentia'na, gr. 10..30
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†et fer'ri chlo.‡ ʒ 1
†pyrophos.‡ ʒ 1
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..30
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 10..40
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
tr. compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1..2
†vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..6
†Geoffræ'a iner'mis, ℈ 1..2
cabbage tree.
†Vermif'uga, gr. 1..15
arriba.
Gera'nium, gr. 10..30
cranesbill.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..15
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 5..60
†Gera'niin,‡ gr. 1..5
Ge'um, ℈ 1..3
water avens.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Gille'nia, gr. 2..[30]
Indian physic.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 5..[40]

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6⅕, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†Glecho'ma, ground ivy, gill. ʒ ½..1
Glyçeri'na, ʒ 1
Glyçyrrhi'zæ †elix'ir,‡ liquorice root. ʒ 1..2
extrac'tum,‡ ʒ ¼..1
flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..2
mistu'ra comp.‡ ʒ ½
†pul'vis comp.‡ ʒ 1..2
Gossyp'ii fl ex.‡ cotton (root). ʒ 1..4
†infu'sum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
†Gossyp'iin,‡ gr. 1..5
Grana'ti fruct. cort. pomegranate. ℈ 1..2
radi'çis cort. ℈ 1..2
†flu'idum ex.‡ gtt. 10..40
†Grati'ola officin. hedge hyssop, herb of grace. gr. 15..30
†Grinde'liæ rob. elix.‡ ʒ 1..4
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..6
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Squar'rosæ fl. ex.‡ ♏ 3..10
Gua'iaçi lig'ni †fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2
†mistu'ra,‡ ℥ ½..1
resi'na,‡ gr. 10..30
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
ammonia'ta,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Guara'næ,‡ ʒ ½..2
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†extrac'tum ‡ gr. 3..6
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..2
Gutta-per'chæ lq. *external*
†Gymnoc'cladi tr. Kentucky coffee tree. gtt. 2..6

H.

Hæmatox'yli ex. logwood. gr. 10..30
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Hamame'lis fl. ex.‡ witchhazel. ʒ ½..2
†Hamame'lin,‡ gr. 1..5
Hedeo'mæ †fl. ex.‡ pennyroyal. ʒ ½..1
o'leum, gtt. 2..10
†Hed'eræ fo'lia, English ivy leaves. gr. 20
Helian'themi †ex.‡ frostwort. gr. 2
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 5..20
†Helian'thi o'leum, oil sunflower seeds. gtt. 10..15
Helleb'orus, black hellebore. gr. 5..20
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..10
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 5..20
†pil. et myr'rhæ,‡ gr. 4..8
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†vi'num comp.‡ ʒ ½..2
†Helminthocor'ti pulv. Corsican worm moss. ℈ 1..3
†Helonia'tis elix.‡ false unicorn. ʒ 1..2
†elix. compos'itus,‡ ʒ 1
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Hel'onin,‡ gr. ½..4
†Hemides'mi syr. Indian sarsaparilla. ʒ 1
Hepat'içæ †ex. fl.‡ liverwort. ʒ 1..2
†Heracle'um lanatum, masterwort, cow parsnep. ʒ 1..3
Heu'chera, alum root, cliff weed. gr. 5..20
†Hiera'çii infs. hawk weed. ʒ 1..2
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Hippu'ris vulg. ashes of scouring rush. gr. 3..10
Hu'mulus, hops. gr. 3..60
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ¼..1
tinctu'ra ‡ ʒ 1..3

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†Hydran'geæ fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2
wild hydrangea, bissum.
Hydrar'gyri †açe'tas, gr. ⅙..1
mercury (and salts).
ammonia'tum, *external*
white precipitate.
†bibrom'id. gr. 1-20..1-12
†bo'ras, gr. 2
†protobrom'idum, gr. 1..4
chlor'idum cor. gr. 1-16..⅛
corrosive sublimate.
mi'te, gr. 1..20
calomel.
†biniod'id., gr. 1-16..¼
†pil'ulæ et o'pii, *No.* j
cum cre'tâ, gr. 2..20
with chalk.
çyan'idum, gr. 1-16..⅛
†et qui'niæ chlor. gr. 1
iod'idum †flav. gr. ⅛..¼
yellow iodide.
rub'rum, gr. 1.16..¼
red iodide.
vir'ide, gr. ¼..3
green iodide.
†ni'triçi lq. gtt. 2..3
†ox'idum nig. gr. ¼..1
black oxide.
†oxymu'rias, gr. 1-16..⅛
†li'quor, ʒ ⅛..1
†phos'phas, gr. ½..1
pil'ulæ,‡ gr. 5..15
blue pill.
†compos'itæ, gr. 10..20
†scam. et al'oës,‡ gr. 8..30
†protonitra'tis lq. gtt. 3
†subox'idum, gr. ¼..1
black oxide.
sul'phas fla'va, gr. ¼..[3]
turpeth mineral.
†sulphure't. nig. gr. 5..30
Ethiop's mineral.
rub'rum, gr. 5..30
cinnabar, vermilion.

†Hydras'tin alkal.‡ gr. ½..3
†neutral princip'l,‡ gr. 1..6
Hydras'tis †ex.‡ gr. 2..5
golden seal.
extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 20..30
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..60
†vi'num comp.‡ ʒ ½..2
†Hy'drogen perox'id. ʒ 1..4
oxygenated water.
Hyoscy'ami fo'lia, gr. 5..10
henbane.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 2..6
alcohol'icum,‡ gr. 1..2
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 5..10
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Hyoscya'mia, gr. 1-60..1-20
†Hyoscy'amin,‡ gr. ⅛..1
†Hyper'içi perf. ex. fl.‡ ʒ½..1
St. John's wort.
†tinctu'ra, ʒ ½..1
†Hypophos'phium syr.‡ ʒ1..2
syrup hypophosphites.
†syru'pus comp.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Hysso'pi fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2

I.

†Ibe'ris ama'ra, gr. 1..3
bitter candytuft.
Igna'tia, gr. ½..1
St. Ignatius's bean.
extrac'tum.‡ gr. ½
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 2..10
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 5..10
†I'lex, ʒ ½..2
holly.
†In'digo, ℈ 1..3
In'ula, ℈ 1..3
elecampane.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1

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Iodin'ium, iodine. gr. ¼..½
lq. compos'itus, gtt. 2..6
tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..20
compos'ita,‡ gtt. 10..30
Iodofor'mum,‡ gr. 1..3
†Iodotan'nin syr. ʒ 1..4
Ipecacuan'ha, gr. ⅛..[20]
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. ⅛..[1]
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 1..[20]
†et sen'egæ,‡ ʒ ½..1
†pil. cum sçil'la,‡ gr. 5..10
pul'vis comp.,‡ gr. 5..10
syru'pus,‡ ♏ 5..60
vi'num,‡ ♏ 10..30
I'ris versic'olor, blue flag. gr. 10..20
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..4
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..60
†I'risin,‡ gr. ½..5

J.

†Jaboran'di ex. fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 2..4
Jala'pa, gr. 15..30
extrac'tum, gr. 5..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ¼..1
pul'vis comp. gr. 10..30
resi'na,‡ gr. 4..8
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 2..4
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Jal'apin,‡ gr. 1..2
†Jat'rophæ o'leum, gtt. 10..15
Barbadoes or purging nuts.
Juglan'dis ex ‡ butternut. gr. 5..20
†extrac'tum fl ‡ ʒ 1..3
†Juglan'din,‡ gr. 2..5
Junip'erus, juniper. ʒ 1..2
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. ¼..1
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..2
o'leum, gtt. 5..15
spir'itus, ʒ ½..1
compos'itus, ʒ 2..4
†Virginia'næ ol. oil of cedar. gtt. 2..10

K.

†Kal'miæ ex. fl.‡ sheep laurel. gtt. 10..20
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..30
†Kameela (see Rottlera).
†Kava-ka'væ ex. fl.‡ gtt. 40
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1
†Ki'næ Ki'næ syr. compound bark syrup. ʒ ½..2
†vi'num, ʒ ½..2
Ki'no, gr. 10..30
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
†glyceri'tum, ʒ 1..2
†pul'vis comp. ℈ ¼..1
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
Koo'so (see brayera).
Krame'ria, rhatany. gr. 20..30
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..20
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2

L.

†Lachnan'this tr.‡ red-root, spirit-weed. ♏ 5..10
†Lactopepti'na, gr. 3..10
†Lacto-phospha'tium compos'itus syru'pus,‡ comp. syrup lactophosphates. ʒ 1..2

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Soliciting your valued patronage, we remain,

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PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

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†Lactu'çæ ex.‡ gr. 5..10
garden lettuce.
Lactuca'rium ex.‡ gr. 1..10
Juice of garden lettuce.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
syru'pus,‡ ʒ 2..3
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
Lap'pa, ʒ 1
burdock.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..20
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½
†Lar'içis Amer. fl. ex.‡ ʒ½..1
tamarac bark.
†Lauri ex. fl. c.‡ gtt. 15..60
spicewood berries, comp. fl. extract.
†Lauroçer'asi aq. ʒ ½..1
Lavan'dulæ o'leum, gtt. 5
lavender.
spir'itus,‡ ʒ ½..1
compos'itus,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Leonu'ri ex.‡ gr. 3..6
motherwort.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†pil'ulæ comp.,‡ *No.* 1
Leptan'dra, ʒ ½..1
Culver's root.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 2..4
†flu'idum,‡ ♏ 20..60
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
†Leptan'drin,‡ gr. ½..2
†Li'atrin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Lia'tris ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
deer tongue, button snakeroot.
Limo'nis o'leum, gtt. 2..6
lemon.
spir'itus,‡ ʒ ½..2
†suc'cus, ʒ ½..1
syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Ligus'tiçi fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
lovage.
†Ligus'tri fo'lia, ʒ 1..2
privet.
†Li'num catharti'cum, ʒ 1
purging flax.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 4..8
†Liquidam'bar syru'pus, ʒ 1
sweet gum.
†Lirioden'drin,‡ gr. 5..10
Lirioden'dron, ʒ ½..2
poplar, whitewood.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1
Lith'ii carbo'nas, gr. 3..6
lithium (and salts).
†brom'idi, gr. 5..30
çi'tras, gr. 5..10
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
Lobe'lia, gr. 1..3 [20]
Indian tobacco, emetic weed.
açe'tum, ʒ ½..[4]
†extrac'tum ‡ gr. ½..[2]
†æthe'reum,‡ gtt. ½..[1]
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ¼..[1]
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ¼..[1]
†o'leum, gtt. ½..[1]
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..[2]
†æthe'rea,‡ ʒ ½..[2]
†compos'ita,‡ gtt. 10..30
†et cap'siçi,‡ [ʒ ½..1]
†Lobe'lin,‡ gr. ½..[1]
†Lu'puli ex.‡ gr. 10..30
hops.
Lupuli'na,‡ gr. 5..15
lupulin.
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..15
†compos'itum,‡ ½..1
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Lyco'pi fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
bugleweed.
†tinctu'ra,‡ ♏ 5..60
†Lyc'opin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Ly'thrum salica'ria, ʒ ½..1
loose-strife, purple willow herb.

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M.

Ma'çis, gr. 5..20
mace (nutmeg).
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 5..20
Magne'sia, gr. 10..60
Magne'sii †açetat. syr. ʒ 1..6
†bisul'phis, gr. 15..60
carbo'nas, ʒ ½..1
†pondero'sa. ʒ ⅓..1
†liq'uor, ʒ 1..2
†chlor'idum, ʒ 1..4
çitra'tis lq. ʒ 6..12
†et pot. borotart., ʒ 1
†hyposul'phis, gr. 15..60
†lacto-phosph. syr.‡ ʒ 1..4
†pul'vis comp. ʒ 1
†sili'cas, gr. 30..60
sul'phas. ʒ ½..2
epsom salt.
†sul'phis, ʒ ⅓..2
†sulphure'tum, gr. 5..30
Magno'lia, ʒ ½..2
magnolia, swamp sassafras.
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1..4
†Mallo'tus (see Rottlera).
†Malt extrac'tum fl. ʒ 2..4
†cum hypophosph. ʒ 2..4
†cum fer'ri et mangane'-sii iod'idi, ʒ 2..4
†cum fer'ri et quin.çit. ʒ 2..4
†ferra'tum, ʒ 2..4
†with alteratives, ʒ 2..4
Mangane'sii †açe'tas, gr. 5
†binox'idum, gr. 3..20
†carbo'nas, gr. 5
†chlor'idum, gr. 5
†hypophosphi'tis syr.‡ ʒ 1
†iod'idum syr.‡ ♏ 10..30
†et fer'ri syr.‡ ♏ 10..30
†lac'tas, gr. 1..5
†lacto-phosph. syr.‡ ʒ 1..2
†ox'idum nig., gr 3..20
sul'phas, gr. 5..ʒ 2
Man'na, ʒ 1..8
Maran'ta, ʒ 1..3
arrow root.
Marru'bium, gr. 30..60
horehound.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..15
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†suc'cus, ʒ 1
†syru'pus comp. ʒ ½
Mas'tiche, gr. 10..30
mastic.
Mati'co, [tee'co] ʒ ½..2
soldier's weed.
extrac'tum fl ‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..3
Matrica'riæ †ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
German chamomile.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Mel, *q. s.*
honey.
Melis'sa, *Infs.*
balm.
†Menisper'mi ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
yellow parilla.
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Menisper'min,‡ gr. 2..6
Men'thæ pip. †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
peppermint.
o'leum, gtt. 1..5
spir'itus,‡ gtt. 5..40
Vir'idis †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..3
spearmint.
o'leum, gtt. 1..6
spir'itus,‡ gtt. 10..60
†Menyan'thes trifol. gr. 20..30
buckbean, marsh trefoil.
†extrac'tum, gr. 5..10
Meze'reum, gr. 10
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 5..20
†Mistu'ra alterant. c. ʒ ⅓..1
compound tonic mixture.
†o'lei compos'ita, ʒ 1
compound mixture of oils.

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†Mitchel'læ rep.fl. ex.‡ ℥½..1
partridge berry.
†ex. fl. comp.‡ gtt. 30..60
†syru'pus comp. ʒ 2..4
†Momor'diçæ bals ex. gr. 6..15
balsam apple.
Monar'da, *Infs.*
horsemint.
o'leum, gtt. 1..3
†Mone'siæ, gr. 12..40
†extrac'tum, gr. 2..10
†Mon'esin, gr. ½
†Monot'ropæ rad. ʒ ½..1
corpse or ice plant, Indian pipe.
†Mo'ri suc'cus, ʒ 1..4
mulberry juice.
†syru'pus, ʒ ½..1
Mor'phia, gr. ⅛..½
açe'tas, gr. ⅛..½
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..1
†çi'tras sol.‡ gtt. 10
mu'rias, gr. ⅛..½
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..1
sul'phas, gr. ⅛..½
commercial morphine.
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..1
liq'uor, ʒ 1
†Magen'dis, ♏ 5
†valeria'nas, gr. ⅛..½
Mor'rhuæ o'leum, ʒ ½
cod-liver oil.
†emul'sio, ʒ 1..2
†ferra'ta, ʒ ½..1
†ioda'ta, ʒ ½..1
†iodoferra'ta, ʒ ½..1
†cum hypophos. cal'çii et so'dii, ʒ ½..1
†cum lactoph. calç. ʒ½..1
†cum phosph. calç. ʒ½..1
†cum quin'iæ, ʒ ½..1
Mos'chus, gr. 10
musk.
†mistu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
†Fœti'tias, gr. 10
artificial musk.
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1
Mucu'na, ʒ 1
cowhage.
†Myri'çæ, gr. 20..30
bayberry.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Myr'için,‡ gr. 2..10
Myris'tica, gr. 5..20
nutmeg.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 5..20
o'leum, gtt. 2..3
spir'itus,‡ ʒ 1..2
Myr'rha, gr. 10..30
myrrh.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
†pul'vis comp. gr. 15..60
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ ½..1

N.

†Narcei'a, gr. ⅓..¾
from opium.
†Narcis'sus pseudo, [ɔ 1..6]
daffodil.
†extrac'tum, [gr. 2..3]
Nectan'dra, gr. 2..5
bebeeru bark.
†Nic'coli sul'phas, gr. ½..1
nickle sulphate.
†Nicoti'na, gr. 1-60
nicotin (from tobacco).
†Nitroglyçeri'na, gtt. 1-40..(2)
Nux vom'ica, gr. 2..5
poison nut.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. ½..2
flu'idum,‡ gtt. 5..15
tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 5..20
†Nymphæ'æ od. ex. fl.† ʒ ½
white pond-lily.

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O.

†Œnan'the phelland. gr. 5
fine-leaved water hemlock.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 2..5
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Œnothe'ræ fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
evening primrose.
†O'lei compos'ita mist. ʒ 1
vermifuge oil mixture.
†O'leum phosphor. gtt. 5..15
phosphorated oil.
†sulphura'tum, gr. 5..30
sulphurated oil.
†Olib'anum, gr. 15..60
frankincense tree.
Oli'væ o'leum, ℥ 1..2
olive oil.
†Opop'anax, gr. 10..30
Orig'ani o'leum, gtt. 1..4
wild marjoram.
†Opian'ia, gr. 1-60..1-30
O'pium, gr. ½..1
açe'tum,‡ ♏ 3..7
confec'tio, gr. 15..30
extrac'tum,‡ gr. ¼..½
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 10..40
†deodora'tum,‡ ♏ 5..20
†pil'ulæ,‡ *No.* 1..2
†et plum'bi acet. gr. 3..5
†pulv. comp.‡ gr. 5..10
tinctu'ra,‡ ♏ 6..13
laudanum.
açeta'ta,‡ ♏ 5..10
†ammonia'ta,‡ ♏ 30..60
camphora'ta,‡ ʒ ½..2
paregoric.
deodora'ta,‡ ♏ 6..13
vi'num,‡ ♏ 6..13
†Oroban'che Virg. gr. 10..15
beech drops, cancer root.
†Osmun'dæ fl. ex ‡ ʒ 1..2
buckhorn, flowering fern.
†Os'tryæ Virg. ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1
iron-wood.

P.

†Paramor'phia, gr. 1-60..1-30
from opium.
†Pæo'nia offiçina'lis, ʒ 1..2
peony.
†suc'cus, ℥ 1
Pa'nax, gr. 10..60
ginseng.
†Papaveri'na, gr. ½..1
from opium.
Papav'eris †ex.‡ gr. 5..10
poppy.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 10..40
†syru'pus,‡ ♏ ʒ ⅛..1
Parei'ra, gr. 30..60
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..30
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1
†Parthe'nii fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2
Pe'po, ℥ 1..2
pumpkin seed.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..2
†Pepsi'na,‡ gr. 2..20
pepsin.
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..4
†et bismu'thi,‡ ʒ 1..4
†et quin'iæ,‡ ʒ 1..4
†et strych'niæ,‡ ʒ 1..2
†strych. et bis.‡ ʒ 1..2
†strych. bismu'thi et fer'ri,‡ ʒ 1..2
†essen'tia,‡ ʒ 1
†glyceri'tum comp.‡ ʒ 1..2
†liq'uida,‡ ʒ 1
†vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..4
Peruvia'num bals.‡ ʒ ½
Peruvian balsam.
†Petro'leum, gtt. 10..30
Petroseli'num, gr. 8..15
parsley.
†o'leoresi'na, gtt. 5..6
apiol.

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†Phloridzi'na, gr. 5..15
bitter principle of apple, pear, etc.
Phos'phorus, gr. 1-35..1-20
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†o'leum phosph.‡ gtt. 1..10
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 1..2
†Phospha'tium syr.‡ ʒ 1..2
compound syrup phosphates.
†Phy'salis suc'cus, ʒ 1..2
ground cherry.
Physostig'ma, gr. 2..3
calabar bean.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1-16..⅛
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 1..3
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 5..10
Phytolac'çæ bac'çæ †tr.‡ ʒ 1
poke (berry).
Radi'çis, gr. 1..15
garget, poke (root).
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..[6]
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 10..[30]
†syru'pus comp.‡ ʒ 1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ⅛..1
†vi'num comp.‡ ʒ ½..1
†Phytolac'çin, gr. ¼..1
†Picrotoxi'na, gr. 1-20..1-20
from cocculus indicus.
†Pilocarpi'na, gr. 1-12..¼
from jaborandi.
Pimen'ta, gr. 10..40
allspice.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 5..40
o'leum,‡ gtt. 3..6
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Pimpinel'la saxif. ʒ ½
†Pi'ni Canad. fl. ex.‡ ʒ 1..2
hemlock.
Pi'per, gr. 5..20
black pepper.
†confec'tio, ʒ 1..2
†extrac'tum æth.‡ gtt. 1..4
†flu'idum,‡ ♏ 5..20
oleoresi'na,‡ ♏ 1..2
piperin.
†Pi'perin,‡ gr. 1..8
(Eclectic preparation.)

Pix liq'uida, ʒ ½..1
common tar.
glyçeri'tum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 2..4
†vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Plantag'inis fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
plantain.
†Plati'ni bichlor'id. gr. ½..2
bichloride of platinum.
Plum'bi açe'tas, gr. 1..8
sugar of lead.
iod'idum, gr. ½..3
ni'tras, gr. ¼..½
†ox'idum, gr. 2..5
Podophyl'lum, gr. 10..20
may-apple, mandrake.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..15
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 10..50
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..2
resi'na, gr. ¼..1
podophyllin.
†tinc'tura,‡ gtt. 10..60
†Polemo'nii tr. ʒ 1..2
Greek valerian.
Polyg'ala rubel'la, gr. 3..30
bitter polygala.
†Polyg'oni ex.‡ gr. 4..6
smartweed, water peper.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ⅛..½
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1
†Polym'niæ u. fl. ex.‡ gtt. 3
bearsfoot.
†Polypo'dium, ʒ 1..4
†Pop'uli fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
balm of Gilead.
†Tremuloi'des, ʒ 1
American poplar.
†Pop'ulin,‡ gr. 4..8
†Por'ri suc'cus, ʒ 1
leek.
Potas'sæ liq'uor, ♏ 10..30
Potas'sii açe'tas, ℈ 1..8
†antimo'nias, gr. ½..1
arseni'tis liq'uor, gtt. 5..10
Fowler's solution.
bicarbo'nas, ℈ 1..3

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bichro'mas, gr. ⅛..[¾]
†binox'alas, gr. 1..(4)
†bisul'phas, ʒ 1..2
†bisul'phis, gr. 15..60
bitar'tras, ʒ 1..8
†boraçio-tar'tras, ℈ 1..2
brom'idum, gr. 5..20
†glyceri'tum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
†carbazo'tas, gr. 2..5
carbo'nas, gr. 10..30
pu'ra, gr. 10..30
chlo'ras, gr. 10..30
†glyceri'tum, ʒ ½..2
trochis'çi, *No.* 1..6
†chro'mas, gr. ⅛..[2..4]
çi'tras, gr. 15..25
liq'uor. ʒ ½
mistu'ra, ʒ ½
çyan'idum, gr. ⅛
ferroçyan'idum, gr. 10..15
hypophos'phis, gr. 10..30
†hyposul'phis, gr. 15..60
†i'odas, gr. 5..10
iod'idum, gr. 5..15
†et hydrar'g. gr. 1-40..¼
†et fer'ri syr. ʒ 1
†lacto-phospha'tis syr.‡ ʒ 1
ni'tras, gr. 10..30
saltpetre.
perman'ganas, gr. ½..1
†phos'phas, gr. 10..30
†pi'cras, gr. 2..5
†sil'icas, gr. 10..15
soluble glass.
sul'phas, ℈ 1..6
†pul'vis comp. ℈ 1..3
sul'phis, gr. 15..60
sulphure'tum, gr. 2..10
tar'tras, ʒ 1..8
cream of tartar,
et so'dii, ʒ ½..1
Rochelle salts.
Pri'nos, ℈ 1..3
black alder.
†extrac'tum fluid.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Propyla'mia, gtt. 1..2
†mu'rias, gr. 3..5
†Pru'nin,‡ gr. 2..6
Pru'nus Virginia'na, ℈ 1..3
wild cherry.
extrac'tum fl. ʒ 1..2
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..2
†et fer'ri pyrophos. ʒ 1..2
syru'pus, ʒ ½..2
†Psora'leæ egland. tr. ʒ 3..6
congo root.
†Pte'leæ ex. fl.‡ gtt. 10..40
wafer ash, swamp dogwood.
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1..3
†Pte'lein,‡ gr. 1..5
†Pulmona'riæ ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
lung wort.
†Pulsatil'læ ex. fl.‡ gtt. 1..5
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1
Pyreth'rum, ℈ 1..3
pellitory.
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1
†Parthe'nii ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..2
fever few.

Q.

Quas'sia, ℈ 1..2
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
tinctu'ra ‡ ʒ 1..2
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1..2
Quer'cus, ʒ 1..3
black (also white) oak.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..20
†flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1

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†Quilla'yæ sapo. ex. fl. *ext.*
soap tree bark.
Quin'ia, gr. 1..20
†açe'tas, gr. 1..20
†antimo'nias, gr. 2..20
†arse'nias, gr. ⅓
†brom'idum, gr. 5..15
†elix'ir, ʒ 1..6
†bromohy'dras, gr. 1..10
†çi'tras, gr. 1..6
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 6..24
†ferroçy'anas, gr. 1..3
†gal'las, gr. 1..20
†hydri'odas, gr. 1..3
†hydrobro'mas. gr. 1..3
†hydroferroçy'anas, gr. 1..3
†hypophos'phis, gr. 1..6
†iodosul'phas, gr. ½..3
Herapath's salt.
†ki'nas, gr. 1..6
†lac'tas, gr. 1..6
†mu'rias, gr. 1..20
†phos'phas, gr. 1..6
†saliçy'las, gr. 1..10
sul'phas, gr. 1..20
commercial quinine.
†fer'ri et magnes. gr. 1..6
†glyceri'tum, ʒ 1..3
†cum strych'nia, ʒ 1
pil'ulæ, *No.* 1..6
†sulphocarbo'las, gr. 1..3
†syru'pus, ʒ 1..8
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1..6
†compos'ita, ʒ ½
†tan'nas, gr. 1..20
†u'ras, gr. 1..3
valeria'nas, gr. 1..2
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1
†Quinid'iæ sulph. gr. 3..15
†Quinoid'ia, gr. 1..6

R.

†Rhamni cath. fl. ex.‡ ʒ½..1
buckthorn berries.
†Frang'ulæ ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..2
buckthorn bark.
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..2
Rhe'um, gr. 5..20
rheubarb.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..20
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 5..20
aromaticum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†et potass.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†et sen'næ,‡ ʒ ½..1
pil'ulæ, *No.* 1..6
compos'itæ, *No.* 1..6
†et fer'ri, *No.* 2..3
pul'vis compos. gr. 5..60
syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..2
aromat'icus.‡ ʒ ½..1
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ ½..2
†et potas'sii comp.‡ ʒ 2
et sen'næ,‡ ʒ ½..2
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ ½..1
†et al'oës,‡ ʒ 1..6
†et gentia'næ,‡ ʒ 1..6
et sen'næ,‡ ʒ 1..6
vi'num,‡ ʒ 1..4
†Rhœ'adis syru'pus, ʒ 1
red poppy.
Rhos gla'bri †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
sumach.
†Toxicodend. ex. fl. ♏ 1..6
poison oak.
†Rhu'sin,‡ gr. 1..2
from sumach.
†Riç'ini fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
castor oil bean.
o'leum,‡ ʒ ¼..2
Ro'sæ a'qua, *q. s.*
rose-water.
confec'tio, *q. s.*
infu'sum comp. ʒ 1..4

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

mel, *q. s.*
honey of roses.
syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..2
Rosmari'nus, gr. 10..30
rosemary.
o'leum, gtt. 2..6
Rottle'ra, ʒ 1..3
kameela.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 4
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..3
Ru'bia, ʒ ½
madder.
Ru'bus, gr. 20..30
black berry.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 4..6
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½..2
†Strigo'si fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
red raspberry.
Rum'içis cris'pus †ex. gr. 4..8
yellow dock.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
†Açetosel'læ ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½
common field sorrel.
†Rum'için,‡ gr. 2..5
from yellow dock.
Ru'ta, gr. 15..30
rue,
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 2..4
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 20..40
o'leum, gtt. 2..5

S.

Sabadil'la, gr. 5..30
Sabba'tia, ʒ ½..1
red (American) centaury.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Sabi'na, gr. 5..10
savine.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..5
flu'idum,‡ gtt. 5..20
o'leum, gtt. 2..5
†tinctu'ra,‡ ♏ 20..60
†Sagape'num, gr. 10..30
Sa'lix, gr. 1..30
willow.
†Saliçi'num, gr. 2..8
salicin.
Sal'viæ †ex. fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
sage.
Sambu'çi †ex.‡ gr. 3..10
elder.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 1..2
†vi'num, ʒ 2
Sanguina'ria, gr. 1..[15]
blood root.
açe'tum, ♏ 5..[ʒ 2]
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. ⅛..[5]
†flu'idum,‡ ♏ 1..[15]
†m'stu'ra comp.‡ ʒ ½..1
†syru'pus,‡ gtt. 10..60
tinctu'ra,‡ ♏ 10..[60]
†açeta'ta comp. [ʒ 1..4]
†compos'ita, [ʒ 1..4]
†Sanguina'rin,‡ gr. 1-12..[1]
†Sanguinari'næ sul'phas, gr. 1-30..[½]
†Sanic'ula Marilandica. ʒ ½
sanicle, black snakeroot.
†San'tali ex. fl.‡ ʒ ¼..2
sandlewood.
†o'leum,‡ ♏. 20..40
Santon'ica, gr. 10..30
Levant wormseed.
Santoni'num, gr. 2..3
santonin.
trochis'çi, *No.* 1..6
†Sao'ria, ʒ 1
Sa'po (duras), gr. 5..30
hard soap.
†mol'lis, *external*
soft soap.
†vir'idis, *external*
green soap.
†Sarraçe'nia, ʒ ½
fly trap plant.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..30
pitcher plant.
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1

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Sarsaparil'la, ʒ ½..1
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..20
†compos'itum,‡ gr. 5..20
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†et tarax'açi,‡ ʒ 1
†syru'pus, ʒ 1..4
compos'itus,‡ ʒ ½
Sas'safras †ex. fl.‡ gtt. 30..60
o'leum, gtt. 2..3
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 10..30
†Sature'jæ hort. ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
summer savory.
Scammo'nium, gr. 5..30
scammony.
†confec'tio, ʒ ½..1
†mistu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
†pulvis antimo'nial. ʒ ½..1
†compos'itus,‡ gr. 10..30
†cum al'oë, gr. 10..15
†hydrarg.sulph.nig. ℈1..2
resi'na,‡ gr. 4..8
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
Sçil'la, gr. 1..2
squills.
açe'tum, ♏ 15..60
extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 10..30
†compo'situm,‡ gtt. 10..20
pil'ulæ comp.‡ gr. 10..20
syru'pus, ʒ ½..1
compos'itus, ʒ ½..[2]
hive syrup.
tinctu'ra,‡ ♏ 10..20
Scopa'rius, gr. 10..15
broom.
†extrac'tum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 15..40
†suc'cus, ♏ 30..60
Scutel'lariæ †ex. gr. 2..10
scullcap.
†ex. flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..2
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†Scutella'rin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Seli'num palus'tre, gr. 20..30
marsh parsley.
†Sen'eçin,‡ gr. 1..5
†Seneçio'nis fl. ex.‡ ʒ ½..1
life-root, golden ragweed.
Sen'ega, gr. 10..20
seneka snakeroot.
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..3
flu'idum,‡ gtt. 20..40
syru'pus, ʒ ½..2
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ ½..2
Sen'na, ʒ ½..2
confec'tio, ʒ 2
†compos'ita, gr. 10..16
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 3..8
flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..4
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†et jala'pæ,‡ ʒ ½..1
†mistu'ra comp. ʒ 1..2
†pul'vis comp. ʒ ⅓..1
†scam. et lig'ni comp. ʒ1
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ ¼..1
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 2..8
†compos'ita,‡ ʒ 1..8
et rhe'i,‡ ʒ 1..6
†et jala'pæ,‡ ʒ 4..8
Serpenta'ria, gr. 10..30
Virginia snakeroot.
extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 20..30
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2
†compos'ita,‡ gtt. 10..60
Ses'ami o'leum, ʒ ¼..1
benne oil.
†Sil'phii ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..2
rosin weed.
Simaru'ba, ℈ 1..3
Sina'pis, [ʒ 1..2]
mustard.
o'leum, gtt. 1-12th
So'dæ liq'uor, gtt. 10..30
lq. chlorina'tæ, ♏ 10..60

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So'dii açe'tas, ℈ 1..6
sodium (and salts).
arse'nias, gr. 1-12..1/3
liq'uor, ♏ 3..5
†benzo'as, gr. 10..30
bicarbo'nas, gr. 10..60
trochis'çi, *No.* 1..6
†bisul'phis, gr. 15..60
bo'ras, gr. 5..40
glyçeri'tum, ʒ ½..2
mel, ʒ ½..6
†brom'idum, gr. 5..15
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..2
carbo'nas exsic. gr. 5..15
chlor'idum, ℈ ½..[ʒ 1]
common salt.
†cho'las, gr. 5..15
from oxgall.
†choleï'nas, gr. 5..15
from oxgall.
†çi'tras, ʒ ½..8
†çitrotar'tras efferv.‡ ʒ 1..2
†et antimo'nii sul. gr. ¼..1
†et au'ri chlor. gr. 1-12..¼
hypophos'phis, gr. 10..30
hyposul'phis, gr. 10..60
†iod'idum, gr. 5..20
†lacto-phosph. syr.‡ ʒ 1..4
ni'tras, gr. 10..30
cubic nitre.
phos'phas, ℈ 1..8
†saliçy'las, gr. 5..15
†platino-bichlor. gr. 1/8..½
sul'phas, ℈ 1..4
Glauber's salts.
sul'phis‡ ʒ ½..1
†glyceri'tum, ʒ 1..3
†sul'pho-carbo'las, ʒ 1/8..½
†sulphovi'nas, ʒ ½..1
†tar'tras, ʒ 1..8
et potas'sii, ℈ 1..8
†valeria'nas, gr. 1..5

Solidag'inis †ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..?
golden rod.
†Spar'tium, gr. 10..15
Spanish broom.
Spige'lia, gr. 10..60
pinkroot.
extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..60
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ ½..2
et sen'næ,‡ ʒ ½..1
Spiræ'æ †ex. gr. 5..15
hard hack.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
Spir'itus frumen'ti, ʒ 1..8
whiskey.
†Myr'çiæ, [*external*]
bay rum.
†Sac'chari, ʒ 1..8
rum.
Vi'ni Gal'liçi, ʒ 1..8
brandy.
†mistu'ra, ʒ 1..2
†Spon'gia us'ta, ʒ ½..3
burnt sponge.
†Stan'ni pul'vis, ʒ ½
tin (and salts).
†bisulphure'tum, gr. 10..20
†chlor'idum, gr. 1-16..1/8
†Staphisa'griæ ex. fl.‡ gtt.1..2
stavesacre.
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 3..10
Stat'ice, gr. 10..30
marsh rosemary.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ½..2
Stillin'gia, gr. 10..30
queen's root.
†extrac'tum æth.‡ gtt. ½..2
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 20..40
†comp.‡ gtt. 30..50
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
†compos'itus ‡ ʒ ½
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1
†Stillin'gin,‡ gr. 2..5
Stramo'nii fo'lia, gr. 2
Jamestown weed, thornapple.
extrac'tum ‡ gr. ¼..1

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†alcohol'icum,‡ gr. ¼..1
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 4..6
se'men, gr. 1
extrac'tum,‡ gr. ¼..½
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 2..4
tinctu'ra,‡ ℥ 10..20
Strych'nia, gr. 1-60..⅛
†açe'tas, gr. 1-60..⅛
†ar'senis, gr. 1-60
†hydrio'das, gr. 1-60..⅛
†io'das, gr. 1-60..⅛
†liq'uor nitra'tis, ℥ 5..10
†mistu'ra, ʒ 1
†mu'rias, gr. 1-60..⅛
†ni'tras, gr. 1-60..⅛
sul'phas, gr. 1-60..⅛
commercial strychnine.
†tinctu'ra comp. gtt. 10..30
†tan'nas, gr. 1-60..⅛
†valerian. elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1
Sty'rax, gr. 10..20
storax.
Suc'çini o'leum, gtt. 5..15
oil of amber.
Sul'phur †iod'idum, gr. ½..1
sulphur.
præcipita'tum, ʒ 1..3
lo'tum, ʒ 1..3
washed sulphur.
sublima'tum, ʒ 1..3
†Sum'bul ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
musk root.
†resi'na,‡ gr. 1..2
†tinctu'ra,‡ ℥ 10..[illegible]0
†Svap'nia, gr. [illegible]
from opium.
†Swiete'nia febrifuga, ʒ ½..1
Indian red-wood tree.
†Sym'phyti ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
comfrey.
†vi'num comp.‡ ʒ ½..2
†Symplocar'pi ex. fl.‡ ʒ ⅛..¾
skunk cabbage.
†tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4

T.

Taba'cum, gr. 3..[6]
tobacco.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. ¼..[½]
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 5..[60]
o'leum, gtt. ¼..(1)
vi'num,‡ ℥ 10..30
Tamarin'dus, ʒ ½..2
tamarinds.
Tanaçe'tum, ʒ ½..1
tansy.
†extrac'tum,‡ ʒ ¼..1
†o'leum, gtt. 2..5
Tarax'açi elix'ir, ʒ 2..6
dandelion.
†elix'ir comp.‡ ʒ 2..4
extrac'tum ‡ ʒ 1..3
flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1..2
†compos'itum,‡ ʒ 1..2
†et sen'næ,‡ ʒ 1..2
suc'cus,‡ ʒ 2..4
Terebin'thi ol. gtt. 5..ʒ 1
turpentine.
Canaden'sis, gr. 5..10
Canada balsam, balsam of fir.
Tes'ta præpara'ta, ʒ ½..3
prepared oyster shell.
†Teu'crium cham. ʒ ½
germander, English ground pine.
†Theï'na, gr. 1..(10)
from tea.
†çi'tras, gr. 1
†lac'tas, gr. 1
†ma'las, gr. 1
†mu'rias, gr. 1
†Thu'jæ occident. tr. ʒ ½..1
arbor vitæ.
Tig'lii o'leum, gtt. 1..2
croton oil.
Thy'mi †ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
thyme.
o'leum, gtt. 1..10
Toluta'num bals. gr. 10..30
syru'pus,‡ ʒ ½
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..2

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

Tormentil'la, ʒ ½..1
common tormentil.
Toxicoden'dron, gr. 1..3
poison oak.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ gtt. 3..30
†tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 3..10
Tragacan'thæ muçila'go, *q.s.*
†Trifo'lii prat. ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
red clover.
†Tril'lium, ʒ 1
beth-root.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
†Tril'lin,‡ gr. 4..8
Trios'teum, ℈ 1
fever root.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10
†Trit'içi rep. fl. ex. ʒ ½..1
dog-grass, couch grass.
†Turpe'thum, ʒ ¼..1
turpeth root.
†resi'na, gr. 5..8
†Tussilag 'inis ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
colt's foot.
†suc'cus, ʒ 1

U.

†Ure'a, gr. 10
U'va pas'sa, ʒ 1..8
raisins.
Ur'si, ℈ 1..3
bearberry.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 5..15
flu'idum,‡ ʒ ½..1
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1
†Ustila'go.‡ gr. 10..60
corn ergot, corn smut.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..60

V.

Valeria'na, ℈ 1..3
extrac'tum,‡ gr. 10..30
flu'idum,‡ ʒ 1
o'leum, gtt. 4..5
tinctu'ra,‡ ʒ 1..4
ammonia'ta,‡ ʒ ½..1
Vera'tria, gr. 1-40..⅙
alkaloid of cevadilla.
†açe'tas, gr. 1-40..⅙
†sul'phas, gr. 1-40..⅙
†tar'tras, gr. 1-40..⅙
†Vera'trin.‡ gr. 1-16
Eclectic prep. of veratrum viride.
Vera'trum al'bum, gr. 1..2
white hellebore.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 2..4
Vir'ide, gr. 2..4
American hellebore.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. ⅓..½
flu'idum,‡ ♏ 2..4
tinctu'ra,‡ gtt. 2..8
†Verbas'çi ex. fl.‡ ʒ 1..2
mullein.
†Verbe'næ hast. ex. fl ‡ ʒ½..1
vervain.
†Vibur'ni op. ex. fl.‡ ʒ ½..1
cramp bark, high cranberry.
†tinctu'ra comp. gtt. 20..60
†Prunifo'lii ex. fl. ʒ 1..2
black haw.
†Vibur'nin,‡ gr. 1..3
from cramp bark.
Vi'num †campa'num, ʒ ½..2
champagne.
Gal'liçi spir'itus, ʒ 1..8
brandy.
†Hispan'icum, ʒ ½..1
claret.
Porten'se, ʒ 1..8
port wine.
Xer'icum, ʒ 1..8
sherry wine.
Vi'olæ ra'dix, gr. 8..[60]
violet root.
†syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..2
†Virid'ia, gr. 1-40..(1-6)
alkaloid from veratrum viride.
†Vis'cum al'bum, ʒ ½..1
mistletoe.

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

W.

†Woora'ra (see Curara).
†Winte'ra, ʒ ½
Winter's bark.

X.

†Xan'thium spino'sum, gr.10
spiny burreed.
†extrac'tum,‡ gr. 1..5
†flu'idum,‡ gtt. 5..10
Xanthorrhi'za, ℈ 1..2
yellow root.
†Xanthorrhœ'æ res. tr. ʒ 1..2
grass tree.
†Xanthox'ylin,‡ gr. 2..6
Xanthox'ylum, gr. 10..30
prickly ash.
†extrac'tum æth. gtt. 1..5
†flu'idum, gtt. 10..30
†Fruc'tûs ex. fl.‡ gtt. 5..10
berries.
†tinctu'ra, ʒ 1..4

Y.

†Yerbæ santæ ex.‡ gr. 3..12
bear's weed.
†extrac'tum fl.‡ ʒ ¼..1
†pil'ulæ,‡ *No.* 1..3

Z.

†Zat'ze, ʒ 4..6
†Zedoa'ria, gr. 10..30
zedoary.
Zin'çi açe'tas, gr. 2..6
zinc (and salts).
carbo'nas præçip. gr. 2..(10)
chlor'idum, gr. 1..2
†cyan'idum, gr. 1-16..1-12
†ferrocyan'idum, gr. 1..4
†iod'idum, gr. 1..2
†syru'pus,‡ gtt. 20..50
†lac'tas, gr. 1..2
ox'idum, gr. 2..8
flowers of zinc.
†phos'phas, gr. 1..3
†phosphora'tum, gr. 1-66
sul'phas, gr. 1..[20]
white vitriol.
†sul'pho-carbo'las, gr. 1
valeria'nas, gr. 1..2
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1..3
Zin'giber, ℈ ½..1
ginger.
†elix'ir,‡ ʒ 1
extrac'tum fl.‡ ♏ 10..20
oleoresi'na,‡ ♏ 1
syru'pus,‡ ʒ 1..4
tinctu'ra,‡ ♏ 5..20
trochis'çi, *No.* 1..2

Preparations.

A'QUÆ.
(The figures show the amount of drug to the pint.)
Aç'idi carbol'ici, glyc't. ʒ 10
carbon'içi,
Ammo'niæ,
Amyg'dalæ ama'ræ, ol. ♏ 8
bitter almonds.
Ani'si, ol. ♏ 15
anise.
Auran'tii flo'rum, ʒ 6
orange flower.
Cam'phoræ, ʒ 1
camphor.
Chlorin'ii,
chlorine.
Çinnamo'mi, ol. ♏ 15
Creaso'ti, ʒ 1

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

Destilla'ta,
Fœnic'uli, ol. ♏ 15
fennel.
†Hedeö'mæ, ol. ♏ 30
pennyroyal.
Men'thæ piperi'tæ, ol. ♏ 15
peppermint.
Vir'idis, ol. ♏ 15
spearmint.
Ro'sæ, ʒ 6
†Sambu'çi,
elder flowers.

ÇERA'TA.

(The numerator expresses the portion of *drug*, the denominator, of the excipient, in each part of cerate.)

†Calami'næ, 1-5
Turner's cerate.
Çera'tum (simple)
Canthar'idis, ½
extrac'ti, (about) 1-5
Çeta'çei, ⅛
spermaceti.
†Croto'nis, ⅓
croton oil.
Plum'bi subaçeta'tis, ?
Goulard's.
Resi'næ, ½
basilicon ointment.
compos'itum, ⅓
Sabi'næ, ¼
savine.
Sapo'nis, ⅓
soap.
Zin'çi carbona'tis, 1-5
carbonate of zinc.

DECOC'TA (*officinal*).

(The figures show the amount of drug to one pint of water. The unofficinal decoctions are omitted; these are often used as domestic remedies, and are rarely supplied by the apothecary. They are all made by taking *one ounce* of the drug to each pint of water. The dose of all decoctions is from one to four fluid-ounces three times a day.)

Çetra'riæ, ʒ ½
Iceland moss.
Chimaph'ilæ, ʒ 1
pipsissewa.
Çincho'næ fla'væ, ʒ 1
yellow cinchona.
ru'bræ, ʒ 1
red cinchona.
Cor'nûs Flor'idæ, ʒ 1
dogwood.
Dulcama'ræ, ʒ 1
bittersweet.
Hæmatox'yli, ʒ 1
logwood.
Hor'dei, ʒ 2
barley.
Quer'cûs al'bæ, ʒ 1
white oak.
Sarsaparil'læ comp. ʒ 1½
Sen'egæ, ʒ 1
senega snake root.
U'væ ur'si, ʒ 1
bear berries.

ELIX'IRES.

(These are a pleasant mode for the administration of remedies. The dose is from one to two fluid-drachms three or four times daily.)

†Aç'idi saliçy'liçi,‡
†et fer'ri,‡
†Ammo'nii brom'idi,‡
†et mor'phiæ,‡
†et potas'sii brom'idi,‡
†et quin'iæ,‡
†et strych'niæ,‡
†et valeriana'tis,‡

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†Beberi'næ et fer'ri,‡
†Bismu'thi,‡
†et strych'niæ,‡
†Bu'chu,‡
†compos'itæ,‡
†et parei'ræ,‡
†et u'væ ur'si,‡
†Cal'çii brom'idi,‡
†Calisa'yæ,‡
†bismu'thi et pepsi'næ,‡
†bismu'thi et strych.‡
†et pep'sinæ,‡
†et strych'niæ,‡
†fer'ri et bismu'thi,‡
†phosph. et pepsi'næ,‡
†protox'idi,‡
†pyrophospha'tis,‡
†Caffei'næ çitra'tis,‡
†Cathar'tiçæ compos'itæ,‡
†Chlora'lis hydra'tis,‡
†Çimiçif'ugæ,‡
†compos'itæ,‡
†Coryd'alis compos'itæ,‡
†Fer'ri brom'idi,‡
†bismu'thi et strych.‡
†çitra'tis et arsen'çi,‡
†et pepsi'næ,‡
†et strych'niæ,‡
†et pru'ni Virginia'næ,
†phospha'tis,‡
†quin'iæ et strych'niæ,‡
†protox'idi,‡
çincho. et cal'çii iod.‡
†do. cum arsen'ico,‡
†et potas'sii iod'idi,‡
†pyrophospha'tis,‡
†et strych'niæ,‡
†quin'iæ et arsen'içi,‡
†et strych'niæ,‡
†Gentia'næ,‡
†et fer'ri chlor'idi,‡
†fer'ri pyrophospha'tis,‡
†Glyçyrrhi'zæ aromat'içæ,‡
†Grinde'liæ aromat'içæ,‡
†Guara'næ,‡
†Helo'nias,‡
†compos'itæ,‡
†Hu'muli,‡
†Jaboran'di,‡
†Lith'iæ çitra'tis,‡
†benzoa'tis,‡
†Lupuli'næ,‡
†Mati'co,‡
†compos'itæ,‡
†Mor'phiæ valeriana'tis,‡
†compos'itæ,‡
†Pancreati'næ,‡
†Pepsi'næ,‡
†et bismu'thi,‡
†et nu'çis vom'içæ,‡
†et pancreati'næ,‡
†et bismu'thi,‡
†et pte'leæ,‡
†et quin'iæ,‡
†et strych'niæ,‡
†et fer'ri,‡
†Phospha'tium comp.‡
†Phos'phorus,‡
†Podophyl'li compos'itæ,‡
†Potas'sii brom'idi,
†Pru'ni Virginia'næ,‡
†Quin'iæ,‡
†bismu'thi et strych'niæ,‡
†brom'idi,‡
†et arsen'içi,‡
†fer'ri et strych'niæ,‡
†valeriana'tis,‡
†Rhe'i et calum'bæ,‡

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

†et magne'siæ,‡
†Ru'bræ (simple red),‡
†So'dii brom'idi,‡
†Stillin'giæ,‡
†compos'itæ,‡
†Strych'niæ valeriana'tis,‡
†Tarax'açi,‡
†compos'itæ,‡
†Valeria'næ,‡
†Zin'çi valeriana'tis.‡

EMPLAS'TRA.

(The numerator expresses the portion of *drug*, the denominator of excipient, in each part of plaster).

†Aç'idi carbol'içi, ⅓
Aconi'ti, 1
aconite.
Ammoni'açi, *all*
ammoniac.
cum hydrar'g, A. 12; H. ¼
ammoniac with mercury.
Antimo'nii, ¼
antimonial.
Ar'niçæ, ½
Aassfœt'idæ, (about) ½
Belladon'næ, 1
†compos'itum, ⅙
belladonna and conium.
†Calefa'çiens,
warming plaster.
†Cap'siçi compos'itum,
strengthening.
†Çe'ræ,
wax plaster.
†Çicu'tæ,
hemlock plaster.
†cum gummiresi'nis,
plaster of gum resins.
†Cumi'ni,
cummin plaster.
Fer'ri, 1-10
†ox'idi rub'ri,
Gal'bani compos'itum, 1-5
†Gummo'sum,
gum diachylon.
Hydrar'gyri, ⅓
†compos'itum,
†Lyt'tæ (about) ½
blistering plaster.
†compos'itum.
strong blistering plaster.
†Myri'çæ, ½
green salve.
†Norimbergen'se,
Nuremberg plaster.
O'pii, 1-15
Pi'çis Burgun'diçæ, 12
†compos'itum.
Canaden'sis, 12
cum canthar'ide, 1-12
Plum'bi, (about) ½
litharge plaster.
†ox'idum rub.
red oxide of lead.
Resi'næ, ⅙
adhesive.
†compos'itum,
strengthening adhesive.
Sapo'nis, 1-9
soap plaster.
†Thu'ris,
frankincense plaster.

INFU'SA (*officinal*).

(The figures denote the amount of drug to a pint of water. The unofficinal are all made with 1 ounce of the drug to one pint of water. The dose of all infusions is from 1 to 2 fluid-ounces three times a day.

Angustu'ræ, ʒ ½
Anthem'idis, ʒ ½
chamomile.
Bu'chu, ʒ 1
Calum'bæ, ʒ ½
Cap'siçi, ʒ ½
red pepper.

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

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We manufacture a full line of

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—INCLUDING—

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Our brand of Fluid Extracts and Sugar-Coated Pills is probably the most popular of any in the United States. We manufacture, we think, a larger line of both than any other American house, and our goods are sold in every State and Territory, as well as in Great Britain and on the Continent.

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Our Pills are made entirely by hand, from the purest materials, and are sugar-coated by a method avoiding the use of heat above 90°, without impairing either their efficacy or solubility. They are coated *while the mass is yet soft* (a result which has been attaincd only after years of ex perience and many costly experiments), and will remain in the same condition for years. For solubility, regularity of shape and beauty of finish, they are excelled by none.

Special formula made and coated to order, when desired, in lots of 3,000 or upwards.

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Detroit, Mich.

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Our capacity for the manufacture of sugar-coated pills is unsurpassed. Great care and skill, based on long experience, is exercised to secure accuracy in the mixing of materials and the division of the pills. Having made many improvements in the manipulation throughout the process, we can, with confidence, guarantee in our finished pills

Uniformity, Solubility, Smoothness

and PERMANENT AND IMMACULATE WHITENESS. We keep

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400 DIFFERENT FORMULÆ

constantly on hand as our regular stock line, all of which have been selected either from officinal or other standard authorities, or from the prescriptions of able physicians.

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Please cut open a few of them (for instance, quinine, cinchonidia or blue) all of which are usually found on the market hard and insoluble.

Note also the RAPIDITY with which the SUGAR-COATING is dissolved in the SALIVA.

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For descriptive circulars.

Caryophyl'li, ʒ 2
cloves.
Cascaril'læ, ʒ 1
Cat'eçhu compos'itum, ʒ ½
Çincho'næ fla'væ, ʒ 1
" ru'bræ, ʒ 1
Digita'lis, ʒ 1
Eupato'rii, ʒ 1
boneset.
Gentia'næ compos'itum, ʒ ½
Hu'muli, ʒ ½
hops.
Junip'eri, ʒ 1
juniper berries.
Krame'riæ, ʒ 1
Li'ni compos'itum, ʒ ½
flaxseed and licorice root.
Parei'ræ, ʒ 1
Pi'çis liq'uidæ, ʒ 4
tar.
Pru'ni Virginia'næ, ʒ ½
wild cherry.
Quas'siæ, ʒ 2
Rhe'i, ʒ 2
rhubarb.
Ro'sæ compos'itum, ʒ ½
Sal'viæ, ʒ ½
sage.
Sen'næ, ʒ 1
Serpenta'riæ, ʒ 1
Virginia snake root.
Spige'liæ, ʒ ½
pink root.
Taba'çi, ʒ 1
tobacco.
Tarax'açi, ʒ 2
dandelion.
Valeria'næ, ʒ ½
Zingib'eris, ʒ ½
ginger.

LINIMEN'TA.

(The numerator shows the amount of drug, the denominator, of menstruüm, in each part of liniment.)

Aconi'ti, 1
aconite root.
†et chlorofor'mi, ¼
Ammo'niæ, aq. am. ½
†compos'itum,
†Belladon'næ, ⅛
†Cajupu'ti comp. ½
ols. cajeput, sassafras, hemlock.
Cal'çis, lq. calc. 1
Campho'ræ, ¼
†compos'itum,
rheumatic.
Canthar'idis, ⅛
†Cap'siçi compos'itum,
Chlorofor'mi, ¾
†Cu'prum subaçeta'tis, ⅛
verdigris liniment.
†Croto'nis, 1-7
croton-oil liniment.
†Ni'grum,
black liniment.
†O'lei, aa
oils cedar, cajeput, cloves, sassafras.
†O'pii,
anodyne.
†Petro'lei Compos'itum,
compound petroleum liniment.
Plum'bi subaçeta'tis, lq. ⅔
Sapo'nis, ?
soap.
†camphora'tum,
opodeldoc.
†Stillin'giæ compos'itum,
†Suc'çini compos'itum,
oil amber liniment.
Terebin'thinæ, O ½ to ʒ 12
turpentine.
†compos'itum,
white liniment.

LIQUO'RES.

(The figures show the number of grains of substance to each fluid-ounce. But a few admit of being so given.)

†Açi'di carbol'içi, 1-100

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: Drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

Ammo'nii aceta'tis, spirit of Mindererus.
†Arsenia'tis, 1
Biette's arsenical solution.
†tartariza'ti, 2⅓
Arsen'içi chlor'idi,
et hydrarg. iod'idi, ââ 4½
†Atro'piæ sulph. 4
Ba'rii chlor'idi, 160
†Bismu'thi et Am. cit.
Cal'çii chlor'idi,
Cal'çis,
lime water.
†compos'itus,
†sulphure'ti,
†Cu'pri ammon. (about) 4
†sulpha'tis comp. 45
Fer'ri chlor'idi,
çitra'tis,
nitra'tis,
subsulpha'tis,
Monsel's solution.
tersulpha'tis,
Guttaper'çhæ,
Hydrar'gyri nitra'tis,
Iodin'ii çompos'itus,
Magne'sii çitra'tis,
Mor'phiæ sulpha'tis,
Plum'bi subaçeta'tis,
Goulard's extract.
subaçeta'tis dilu'tus,
Goulard's lotion.
Potas'sæ,
Potas'sii arseni'tis, 4
Fowler's solution.
çitra'tis,
neutral mixture.
permangana'tis, 4
So'dæ,
chlorina'tæ,
So'dii arsenia'tis, 4
Zin'çi chlor'idi,
†sulpha'tis cum camphorâ

LOTIO'NES.

†Alkali'na,
carbonate of soda.
†Æth'eris compos'ita,
ether, ammonii acet. alcohol.
†Ammo'nii muria'tis,
†Bora'çis,
†cum mor'phia,
†Cu'pri sulpha'tis camph.
Bates' "red wash."
†Glyçeri'næ,
†Hydrar'gyri fla'va,
yellow wash.
†ni'gra,
black wash.
†ru'bra,
red wash.
†Hydras'tis compos'itæ,
golden seal compound.
†et aconi'ti,
†Juglan'dis,
walnut.
†Lobe'liæ compos'ita,
†Myr'rhæ compos'ita,
myrrh, acetate lead and zinc.
†Potas'sii sulphure'ti,
Barlow's lotion.
†Refrig'erans,
salt, vinegar, alcohol.
†Sas'safras,
†So'dii compos'ita,
salt, sulph. zinc and iron.
†Zin'çi compos'ita,
alum and sulphate zinc.

PIL'ULÆ.

Figures in ( ) show size of pill in *grains*, or the amount of *drug* in *each;* out of parenthesis, number of pills at a dose; when following a drug, in list of ingredients, the amount in *grains in each pill.* All are manufac-

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tured in sugar-coated form by Parke, Davis & Co.

†Aconi'tiæ, (1-60) 1..2

†Aconi'ti ext. (¼, ½, 1)

†compos'itæ, 1
stramonium, valerian. quiniæ.

Al'oës (4) 1..3

†compos'itæ, 2..4
eupator., podophyl., panax.

et assafœt'idæ (4) 2..5

†et fer'ri (3) 1..3
ferri sulph. 1, conii ex. 1-2, zingiberis 1-3.

et mas'tiches (3) 1..2

et myr'rhæ (4) 3..6

†et nu'çis vom'içæ (2) 1..2
aloes 1 1-2, nuc vom. ex. 1-2.

†Aliterati'va (1¼) 1..2
blue pill 1, opium 1-8, ipecac 1-8.

†Ammo'nii brom'idi (1) 1..5

†picra'tis (⅛, ¼, ½, 1).

†valeriana'tis (1) 1..2

†An'derson's Scots' (2) 2..5
aloes, colocynth, gamboge, soap, ol. anisi.

†Anthem'idis ex. (2) 1..2

†Antibil'ious (2¾) 2..3
ex. colocyn. comp. 2 1-2, podophyl. 1-4.

†Antichill (4) 1..2
chinoidine 1, arsen. acid 1-20, ferri ferrocyan. 2, ol. piperis 1.

†Anticonstipation (1) 1..2
podophyl. 1-10, ex. nuc. vom. 1-4, ex. bell. 1-10, ex. hyoscy. 1-4, caps. 1-4.

†Antiepileptic (3) 1..2
ferri hydrocyan. 1-2, zinci valerian. 1-2, quiniæ valer. 1, ex. valerianæ 1.

†Antimalarial (2) 1..2
quiniæ sulph. 1, gelsemin 1 4, ferri sulph. 1-4, podophyl. 1-8, arsen. acid 1-80, oleores. piperis 1-16.

†Anthelmin'tic (2) 1..2
calomel 1, santonine 1.

Antimo'nii comp. (3) 1..3

†et potas'sii tart. (¼, ⅛, 1-6)

†Apoç'yni (2) 1

†Ape'rient (3) 1..2
ex. nuc. vom. 1-3, ex. hyoscy. 1-2, ex. colocy. comp. 2.

†Ape'rient (3½) 1..2
rhei 1 1-4, aloes 1 1-4, ipecac 5-12, nuc. vom. 1-2.

†mild (3) 1..2
ex. colocy. comp. 1-2, rhei 2, ol. cari, ex. hyoscyami 5-6.

†Argen'ti iod'idi (¼) 1..2

†nitra'tis (¼) 1..2

†Arsenio'si aç'idi, (1-12), 1-20, 1-32, 1-50, 1-60).

Assafœt'idæ (4) 1..3

†compos'itæ (2½) 1..2
opii, assafœt., am. carb. aa 4-5.

†et fer'ri (3) 2..5

†et rhe'i (3) 2..4

†Atro'piæ (1-60) 1..2

†Bapti'siæ comp. 1
ex. leptand., podophyllin, sanguinarina, ex. baptisiæ.

†Ballou's (3) 1..2
ex. colocy. comp. 1, calomel 1, ex. jalapæ 1, ipecac 1-8.

†Belladon'næ (¼, ½, 1),

Bismu'thi et igna'tiæ (4¼) 1..2
bism. subnit. 4, ex. ignatiæ 1-4.

†et nu'çis vom'içæ (5½) 1..2
bism. subnit. 5, ex. nuc vom. 1-2.

†subcarbona'tis (3) 2..5

†subnitra'tis (2, 3) 1..5

†Caffeï'næ çitra'tis (1) 1

†Calisa'yæ alkaloid (2) 1..3
sulph quiniae, quinidiae, cinchonae, cinchonidiae, aa. gr. 1-2.

†Calomela'tis (½, 1, 2, 3, 5) 1..3

†et o'pii (3) 1
calomel 1, opii 1.

†et coloçyn. c. ex. (3½) 1..3
calomel 1, ex. c. comp. 2 1-2.

†et rhe'i (1½) 1..3

†Campho'ræ compos'ita 1
camphor, opium, kino, capsicum.

†et hyoscy'ami (2) 1

†et o'pii (3) 1
camph. 2, opii 1.

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†et o'pii et aç'idi tan'niçi (3¼) 1..2
camph. 1, opii 1-4, tannin 2.

†monobroma'tis (2) 1

†Can'nabis Ind. ex. (¼, ½, 1)

†Cap'siçi (1) 1

†extrac'ti (½) 1

Cathar'tiçæ comp. (3) 2..4

†modified (3½) 1..3
ex. colocy. comp., gamboge 1-6, ex. jalapæ 3-4, rhei 1-2, calomel 3-4, zingiber 1-4.

†improved (3) 2..3
ex colocy. comp., leptandrin, ex. jalapæ, ex. hyoscyami, podophylli, ol. menth. pip.

†vegetable, 1..3
ex. colocy. comp. 1-3, aloes 1 1-4, podophyllin 1-4, cardamomi 1-8, resinæ scam. 1-3, saponis 1-8.

†Caulophyl'lin (⅓) 1..2

†Chapman's dinner (3) 1..2
aloes 1, rhei 1, mastiches 1.

†Çhimaph'ilæ ex. (3) 1..2

†Çhinoi'diæ (1) 2..4

†Çhinoi'diæ comp. (3½) 1..2
chinoidine 2, sulph. ferri 1, piperin 1-2.

†Chol'agogue (3) 1..3
podophyllin 1-4, aloes 1, ex. henbane 1-2, rhei 1, capsici 1-4.

†Çimiçif'ugæ comp. 1
ex. cimicifug., scutellarine, valer. quiniæ.

†Çimiçif'ugin (1) 1..2

†Çincho-Qui'nine (1, 2, 3) 1..6

†Çincho'niæ sulph. (1½, 3) 1..2

†Çinchonid'iæ sulph. (1, 2, 8)

†Coch iæ (3) 1..2
ex. coloc. comp., gamboge, aloes, scammony, sulph. potasa.

†Codei'æ (1-16) 1..2

†Col'chiçi ex (½) 1..3

†Coloçyn'thidis comp. ex. (3) 2..4

†blue (3) 1..3
coloc. comp. 2 1-2, blue pill 1-2.

†blue and ipecac (4 1-6) 1..3
coloc. comp. 2, blue pill 2, ipecac 1-6.

†hyoscy'ami (3) 1..3

†ipecacuan'hæ (3) 1..3

†podophyl'lin (3) 1..3

†Coni'i ex. (¼, ½, 1).

†ipecacuan'hæ (1) 1..2

†Cook's Pill (3) 2..4
aloes 1, soap 1-2, rhei 1, calomel 1-2.

Copai'bæ (3) 2..6

†Copai'bæ comp. (3) 3..4
pil copaibæ 1 1-2, citrate iron, guaiac 3-8, ol. resin, cubebs 5-8.

†ex. cube'bæ (3) 2..4
pil copaibæ 2, ol. resin. cubebs 1.

†cube'bæ et cit. fer'ri (3) 2..4

†Cor'nin (2) 1..2

†Cor'nûs Flor'idæ ex. (2) 1..2

†Cube'bæ ex. (2) 1..2

†et alu'minis (3) 1..4

†et krame'riæ et fer'ri (3) 1..4
ex. cubebs 1 1-2, ex. rhatany 1-2, iron sulph. 1.

†Çypripe'dii ex. (2) 1..2

†Digita'lin (1-60) 1..2

†Digita'lis ex. (½) 1..2

†Dinner Pill (Lady Webster's) (3) 1..2
aloes, mastiches. ipecac, rose leaves.

†Diuret'ic (3) 1..2
soap 1 1-2, sod. carb. 1 1-2, oil juniper one drop.

†Dupuytren (3¼) 1
guaiaci 3, corros. sublimate 1-10, opii 1-8.

†Dys'entery Pill (2½) 1..2
blue pill 1, ipecac 1, gelsemin 1-6.

†Dyspep'sia (2) 1..2
ex. ignatiæ, nar., ex. rhei, ex. cinchonæ flav., capsici.

†Elate'rii (⅛) 1..2

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†Emmen'agogue (3½) 1..3
sulph. ferri ex. 1 1-2, aloes 1-2, gum turpentine 1 1-2.

†improved (4½) 1..3
ergotine 1, ex. hellebori nig. 1, aloes 1, ferri sulph. 1, ol. sabinæ 1-2.

†Eucalyp'ti ex. (2) 1..3

†compos'itæ (2) 1..3
ex. eucalypti 1, sanguinarin 1-8, ex. apocyni 1-2.

†Eupur'purin comp., 1
xanthoxylin, strychnia.

†Fel'lis bovi'ni (3) 1..3
oxgall 2, zingiberis 1.

†compos'itæ (2⅓) 1..3
oxgall, aloes, ex. stramonii, hydrastin.

†et pepsi'næ (4⅛) 1..2
oxgall, aloes, pepsin, ex. nucis vom., ferri sulph.

†Female, amenorrhœ'a (4) 1..2
ex. cimicif., ex. gossypii, ferri sulph., aloes.

†leucorrhœ'a (3) 1..3
hamamelin 2, hydrastin 1-2, senecin 1-2.

†Fer'ri et al'oës (3) 1..3
aloes 2, ferri sulph 1.

†çitra'tis (2) 1..5

†et quin'iæ (1, 2) 1..5

†et strych'niæ (2) 1..3
strychniæ cit. 1-50, ferri cit. 2.

composi'tæ (3) 2..6
myrrhæ, sodii carb., ferri sulph.

†carbona'tis (3) 1..4
Vallet's pills.

†et mangane'sii (3) 1..4

†ferroçyan'idi (3) 1..2

†hydroçyan'idi (½) 1..2

iod'idi (1) 1..2

†lacta'tis (1) 1..6

†phòspha'tis (2) 1..4

†protiod'idi et quin. (2) 1

†pyrophospha'tis (1) 1..6

†quas'siæ et nu'cis vom. (3) 1..2
ferri redact. 1 1-2, ex. quassiæ 1, saponis 1-2, ext. uncis vom. 1-4.

†redac'ti (1, 2) 1..3

†et strych'niæ (2) 1..2
strychniae 1-60, ferri redact. 2.

†sulpha'tis exsic. (2, 4) 1..2

†valeriana'tis (1) 1..2

Gal'bani comp. (3½) 1..2
galbani 1 1-2, myrrhae 1 1-2, assafœt. 1-2.

†Gambo'giæ comp. (3) 2..5
gamboge, zingiberis, aloes, saponis.

†Gelse'miin (⅛, ¼) 1..2

†Gentia'næ comp. (3) 2..4
ex. gentianae 2-3, rhei 1 1-3, aloes 2-3, ol. cari 1-5.

†extrac'tum (2) 2..5

†Gera'nin (1) 1..3

†Gonorrhœ'a (3) 1..3
cubebae 1 1-4, ferri sulph. 1-4, copaibae 1-4, Venice turpentine 1-4.

†Helleb'ori ex. (1) 1..2

†Hepat'içæ (3⅓) 1..2
blue pill 2, ex. coloc. co. 2-3, ex. hyoscyami 2-3.

†Hel'onin (⅛) 1..2

†Hooper's (female) (2½) 1..3
aloes, myrrhae, sulph. ferri, sapon., ex. cimicif., canellae, zingiberis.

Hydrar'gyri (3) 1..4

†chlor'idi cor. (1-30, 1-20, 1-16, 1-12, ⅛.)

†iod'idi ru'bri (⅛, 1-16) 1..2

†vir'idis (¼, ½) 1..2

†et o'pii (1⅔) 1..2
hg. iodidi 1, opii 1-3.

†Hydras'tin (1) 1..2

†alkaloid (1) 1..2

†Hyoscy'ami ex. (¼, ½, 1).

†compos'itæ 1
ex. valerian, aconiti, quiniae.

†Igna'tiæ amar. ex. (¼, ½, 1).

†Iodin'ii (⅛) 1..2

†Iodofor'mi (1) 1..2

†et fer'ri (2) 1..2
iron by hydrogen 1, iodoform 1.

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†Ipecacuan'hæ ex. (¼) 1..4
†et sçil'læ (3) 1..4
†et o'pii (1) 1..4
opii 1-4, ipecac 1-4, sulph. potass. 1-2.
†I'risin (¼, 1)
†compos'itæ (½) 1..3
irisin 1-4, podophyllin 1-10, sulph. strychniae 1-40.
†Jala'pæ comp. (3¼) 1..3
jalapae 3-4, saponis 3-4, rhei 3-4, pil. calomel comp. 1 1-8, oil cari one drop.
†extrac'tum (1) 1..3
†Jal'apin (1) 1..2
†Kermes' mineral (¼) 1..3
Krame'riæ ex. (2) 1..3
Lactu'çæ ex. (2) 1..3
†Leonu'ri compos'itæ, 1
ex. leon.. ex aletris, ex. leptand., ex. cimicifugin.
†Leptan'drin (⅛, ¼, ½, 1)
†compos'itæ (1⅜) 1..2
leptandrin 1, irisin 1-4, podophyllin 1-8.
†Lupuli'næ (3) 2..4
†Magne'siæ (2) 2..5
†et rhe'i (2) 2..4
†Mor'phiæ açeta'tis (⅛) 1..2
†sulph. (¼,1-6,⅛,1-16,1-32)
†compos'itæ (¾) 1
sulph. morph. 1-4, calomel 1-4, tart. potass. et ant. 1-4.
†valeriana'tis (⅛) 1..2
†Neuralgic (Gross') (2½) 1..2
sulph. quiniæ 2, ex. aconiti 1-2, sulph. morph. 1-20, strych. 1-30, arsen. acidi 1-20.
(without morphia)(2¼)1..2
idiopath'ic (3½), 1
ex. hyoscyami 2-3, ex. conii 2-3, ex. ignatiae 1-2, ex. aconiti 1-3, ex. cannabis ind. 1-4, ex. stramonii 1-5, ex. belladon. 1-6.
Nu'çis vom'içæ ex. (⅛, ¼, ½)
O'pii (1, †½)
†et plum'bi açet. (2) 1
opii 1, acet. lead 1.

†Pepsi'næ et bism. (2½) 1..2
pepsin 1 1-2, bismuth subcarb 3-4, lactic acid 1-4.
†et fer'ri iod'idi (3) 1..2
pepsin 1 1-2, iodide iron 3-4, iron by hydrogen 1 1-2.
†et fer'ri redac'ti (2¼) 1..2
pepsin 1 1-2, iron by hydrogen 3-4.
†Phos'phori (1-50, 1-100)
†compos'itæ (¼) 1..2
phosph.1-100, ex. nuc vom. 1-4.
†fer'ri et quin. (2¼) 1
phosph. 1-100 carb. ferri, 1, quiniae, 1.
†do et nuçis vom. (3¼) 1
phos. 1-100, ext. nuc. vom. 1, carb. ferri, 1, quiniae sulph. 1.
†nuçis vom'içæ et fer'ri, 1..2
phosphori 1-100, ex nuc. vom. 1-4, phosphate iron 1-2.
†zin'çi et strych'niæ (1) 1..2
phosphori 1-70, valer. zinci 3-4, strych. 1-30.
†Phytolac'çæ comp. 1
ex. phytolac., ex. stillingia, ex. stramonii.
†Phytolac'çin (½) 1..2
†Podophyl'li ex. (1) 1..2
†Podophyl'lin (1, ½, ¼, ⅛).
†et blue (2¼) 2..4
podophyllin 1-4, blue pill 2.
†comp. (¾) 1..2
podophyllin 1-2, ex. hyoscyami 1-8, ex. nucis vom. 1-16.
†comp. (eclec'tic) (⅓) 1..2
podophyllin 1-8, leptandrin 1-16, juglandin 1-16, macrotin 1-32, ol. capsici 1-32.
†Pop'py ex. (2) 1..2
†Potas'sii brom'idi (1, 5) 1..6
†iod'idi (2, 5) 1..3
†permangana'tis (⅛) 1..2
†tartra'tis et fer'ri (2) 1..5
†Ptelin compos. 1
cimicifugin, berberinae chlor., ptelin, ex. aletris, ex. nuc. vom.
†Quas'siæ ex. (1) 1..5
Qui'niæ sulph. (¼, ½, 1, 2. 3)

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†comp. (2) 1..2
sulph. quiniae 1, iron by hydrogen 1, arsenious acid 1-32.

†et al'oës (1) 1..4
sulph. quiniae 3-4, aloes 1-4.

†et blue pill (3¼) 1..2
sulph. quiniae 1, blue pill 2, ol. res. piperis, 1-4.

†et ex. belladon'næ (1½) 1..2
quiniae sulph. 1, ex. belladon. 1-2.

†et fer'ri (2) 1..5
quiniae 1, ferri redact. 1.

†et fer'ri et strych'niæ (3) 1..3
sulph. quiniae 1, carb. ferri 3, sulph. strych. 1-60.

†et fer'ri carb. (2) 1..3

†valeriana'tis (½) 1..2

†et fer'ri (2) 1..2

Rhe'i (3) 1..5
rhei 2 1-4, saponis 3-4.

comp. (3½) 2..4
rhei 1, aloes 1 1-2, myrrhae 1, ol. menth. pip.

†et blue (3¼) 2..5
blue pill 1 3-4, rhei 1, sodii carb. 1-2.

†et fer'ri (3) 1..3

†extrac'tum (1) 2..10

†Rheumatic (3) 1..3
ex. coloc. comp. 1 1-2, ex. hyoscyami 1-3, ex. colch. acet. 1, calomel 1-3.

†Saliçyl'içi aç'idi (1) 1

†Santoni'ni (½, 1) 1..3

†Sanguina'riæ ex. (½) 1..2

†Sanguina'rin (½, 1)

†Sabi'næ ex. (1) 1..2

†Sapo'nis compos'itæ, 3
ol. juniper, ol. sassafras, ol. menth. vir.

et o'pii (3) 2..3

†Sarsaparil'læ ex. (3) 1..4

Sçil'la comp. (3) 1..3
scillae 3-8, saponis 1 1-8, ammoniaci 3-4, zingiberis 3-4.

†So'dii bicarbona'tis (4) 1..4

†Stillin'gin (1) 1..4

†Stramo'nii ex. (¼, ½, 1)

†Strych'niæ sulph. (1-16, 1-20, 1-32, 1-48, 1-60)

†compos'itæ, 1
strych. 1-100, phosph. 1-100, ex. cannabis ind. 1-16, carb. ferri 1, ginseng 1.

†Tarax'açi ex. (3) 1..5

†compos'itæ, 1..2
sanguinariae, podophyllin, ol. menth. vir., ex. taraxaci.

†Tan'niçi aç'idi (1) 1..10
aloes 2, podophyllin 1-4, blue pill 1.

†Tonic hæmatic (2¾) 1..2
sulph. quiniae, ipecac, iron by hydrogen, sulph. strych., arsenious acid.

†Tril'lin (⅛) 1..3

†Trip'lex (3) 2..4

†U'væ ur'si ex. (2) 1..2

†Valeria'næ ex. (2) 1..3

†compos'itæ, 1
ex. scutellariae, ex. anthemis, ex. eupatorii, quiniae sulph., capsici.

†Vera'triæ (1-12, 1-32, 1-60)

†Vera'tri vir. ex. (¼, ½) 1..2

†Vibur'ni compos'itæ, 1..2
ex. viburni, ex. caulophylli, ex. aletris, ex. mitchellae.

†Zin'çi valeriana'tis (1) 1..3

SUPPOSITO'RIA.

(The figures express the amount of drug, *in grains*, in each suppository.)

Aç'idi carbol'içi, 1

tan'niçi, 5 or † 2

A'loës, 5

Assafœt'idæ (about) 3

†Atro'piæ, 1-60

Belladon'næ, ½, † ¼

†Hydrar'gyri, 5

†Hyosçyam. et o'pii, H2; O 1

Mor'phiæ, ½, †⅛, †1/16, †¼

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O'pii, 1: †½; †2
†et belladon. O. 1; B. ¼..½
†et açid' tan'niçi, O. 1; T. 2
Plum'bi, 3
et o'pii, P. 3; O. ½
†do. O. 1; P. 5;
†Potas'sii chlora'tis comp.
chlo. pot. 15; aluminis, 5.
†iod'idi compos'ita,
pot. iod. 8; ex. conii, 3.
†Zin'çi sulpha'tis comp.
zinc. sulph., 3; aluminis, 10.

PULVE'RES.

(Figures show the doses in grains.)

Al'oës et canel'læ, 10..20
†Amyg'dalæ comp. q. s.
†Antimonia'lis, 3..8
Aromat'icus, 10..30
†Cat'eçhu comp. 15..30
†Çre'tæ aromat. 30..60
†cum o'pio, 10..20
Effervesçen'tes,
soda powders.
aperien'tes,
Seidlitz powders.
Ipecacuan'hæ comp. 5..10
Dover's powder.
Jala'pæ comp. 30..60
†O'pii comp. 5..10
Rhe'i comp. 30..60
†Scammo'nii comp. 10..20
†Tragacan'thæ comp. 30..60

TROCHIS'ÇI.

(The figures indicate the amount of drug in each Troch.)

†Aca'çiæ, Aç'idi tan'niçi, gr. 1
†cit'riçi, gr. 6
†saliçyl'içi, gr. 1
†tarta'riçi, gr. 6
†Althæ'æ,
†Alum'inis et ki'no,
†Ammo'nii (about) gr. ½
†Bismu'thi, gr. 2
†et car'bo lig'ni,
†Cap'siçi, gr. 1
†et lobe'liæ, C. gr. 1; ol. L. ♏ 1-10
†Car'bo lig'ni,
†Caryophyl'li,
†Cat'echu, gr. 1
†Cinnamo'mi,
†Cory'zæ,
Cretæ, gr. 4
†Croto'nis ol. ♏ ½
Cube'bæ oleores. ♏ ½
†Dioscore'æ ex. gr. 2
†Emeti'næ, 2-5
Fer'ri redac'ti, gr. 1
†subcarbona'tis, gr. 5
†Gaultheri'æ,
Glyçyrr'hizæ †compos'iti,
ammonii chlor. gr. 3-4, morphiæ sulph. gr. 1-20.
et o'pii, O. gr. 1-40
Wistar's cough lozenges.
Ipecacuan'hæ, gr. ¼
†Laçtuca'riæ, gr. 1-5
†Limo'nis,
Magne'siæ, gr. 3
Men'thæ piperi'tæ ol. ♏ 1
Mor'phiæ et ipecacuan'hæ,
morphiae sulph. gr. 1-12; ipecac. gr. 1-4.
†Mos'chi,
†Pectora'les Jackso'nii,
ipecac. gr. 1-20, morphiae gr. 1-40, antimonii gr. 1-40.

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†Pep'sinæ,
†et bismu'thi,
†et cal'çii lactophos.
†et fer'ri,
†Pi'çis liq'uidæ,
†compos'iti,
†Podophyl'li resi'næ. gr. 1-24
Potas'sii chlora'tis, gr. 5
†et ammo'nii chlo.
†Pru'ni Virginia'næ,
†Rhe'i et potas'sii,
rhei gr. 2; potassii bicarb. gr. 1.
Santoni'ni, gr. ½
†compos'iti,
Santonin gr. 1-2, podoph. gr. 1-20, calomel gr. 1-2.
†et podophyl. S.½; P.1-20
So'dii bicarbona'tis, gr. 3
Zingib'eris, gr. ½

UNGUEN'TA.

(The fractions express the proportion of *drug*, in each part of ointment.)

Unguen'tum (simple),
Aç'idi carbol'içi, 1-7
tan'niçi, ⅛
†Aconi'tiæ, 1-60
Antimo'nii, ¼
tartar emetic ointment.
A'quæ ro'sæ, ?
†Atro'piæ, 1-60
Belladon'næ, 1-7
Benzo'ini, 1-42
†Cad'mii iod'idi, ⅛
Canthar'idis, ⅙
†Çeta'çei,
Creaso'ti, *f.* 3 ½ to 1
†El'emi, ¼
Gal'læ, 1-7
†cum o'pio, G 1-7; O. ⅛
Hydrar'gyri, 1
ammonia'ti, 1-12
white precipitate ointment.
†compos'itum,
iod'idi ru'bri, 1-30
nitra'tis, 1-13
citrine ointment.
ox'idi fla'vi, 1-7
ru'bri, 1-7
red precipitate ointment.
†subchlor'idi, ⅙
calomel ointment.
Iodin'ii, 1-20
compos'itum, 1-11
Meze'rei, ¼
Pi'çis liq'uidæ, 1
Plum'bi carbona'tis, 1-7
†açeta'tis, (about) 1-36
iod'idi, 1-7
Potas'sii iod'idi, 1-7
†sulphura'ti, ⅛
Stramo'nii, 1-7
Sul'phuris, ⅛
iod'idi, 1-16
Taba'çi, 1-16
†Terebin'thinæ, 1..1
Vera'triæ, 1-24
Zin'çi ox'idi, 1-5

Remarks on Pharmaceutical Preparations.

EXTRACTA FLUIDA. (Fluid Extracts). All officinal extracts are of the uniform strength of sixteen troy ounces of the drug to the pint, and manufacturers have generally

Reduce these doses to Metric terms by multiplying Grains or Minims by 6½, giving Centigrams: drachms by 4, giving Grams: Ounces by 32, giving Grams.

followed this standard for the unofficinal fluid extracts. This standard has been adopted for the convenience of all concerned, as the different units of apothecarie's weight, and fluid measures correspond; viz. one pint (sixteen fluid ounces) equals, in strength, 16 troy ounces. 1 fluid ounce equals 1 troy ounce. 1 fluid drachm equals 1 troy drachm. 1 fluid minim equals 1 troy grain. Hence, if the dose of the crude or powdered drug is known in *grains*, the dose of the fluid extract may be correspondingly designated in *minims*.

Fluid extracts are the most convenient form of pharmaceutical representations of crude drugs; being liable to no deterioration by age, and being concentrated in form, the dose is much smaller and easier dispensed by the apothecary, and taken by the patient. They are especially adapted to the pocket-case of the physicians, the camp-chest and the ship hospital. Prepared by the large manufacturers, they should be much more uniform in strength than the parcels of medicinal plants sold in the shop.

In preparation all *high degrees of heat* should be avoided, as the delicate alkaloids and volatile oils of the plants are quickly decomposed or evaporated by such influence.

Precipitation. The precipitate may be either medicinal or non-medicinal matter, and is deposited because it is insoluble in the existing menstruüm. Alcohol is recognized as the most general solvent for the medicinal principles of plants, easily extracting and holding in solution alkaloids, resins, oleo-resins and oils—and not acting on the starch or gummy matters. Diluted alcohol is a less powerful solvent for the above principles, but exerting considerable influence on the gummy matter; while water is used only for those drugs whose properties reside in their mucilaginous or gummy portions. Hence, if water be added to an alcoholic fluid extract, containing oils (as valerian or cubebs), or resins (as mandrake or cannabis Indica), or oleo-resins (as blue flag or capsicum). a white precipitate, of the medicinal property, will imme-

diately form. Hence a precipitate in these extracts should be regarded as a bad feature, showing a loss of value. Filtration should not be resorted to, but rather let the preparation be "well shaken when taken." On the contrary, if alcohol is added to fluid extracts of weaker menstruüm, a precipitate will form composed, generally, of starch, gum, or other inert substance, which is soluble in water, but is rejected by the stronger alcohol. Filtration in these cases will clear the liquid at only the expense of *its bulk.* Alcoholic fluid extracts, as above explained, are usually light colored and thin, that is, if prepared without heat. Diluted menstruä are darker colored and thicker in consistency, than the alcoholic. Souring or any decomposition is an evidence of too weak a menstruüm, and thus alcohol is needed for preservation. Fluid extracts should be administered in flavored waters or aromatic elixirs, syrups or tinctures. Licorice is also a good adjuvant for concealing the taste of many nauseous drugs.

TINCTURES. Tinctures are made from the drug by percolation. The officinal tinctures vary much in strength, but the unofficinal are regularly made according to the standard of two troy ounces to the pint. When preparing them from the fluid extract, bear in mind that one ounce of the drug is represented by one fluid ounce of the fluid extract. Then refer to the U. S. Pharmacopœia for the standard number of grains of the crude drug. If the extract is non-officinal, use the standard of two fluid ounces of the fluid extract to the pint of tincture. For a *menstruüm,* be guided by the character of the drug. Refer to the Dispensatory, and if its properties reside in oils, resins, oleo-resins or alkaloids, use the requisite quantity of strong alcohol. (This list includes valeriana, cubebs mandrake, ginger, nux vomica, the narcotics, and many others.) If the properties are found to be soluble in either water or alcohol, use diluted alcohol. In case the mixture is cloudy, be guided by the preceding remarks on fluid extracts. Don't sacrifice the quality of your tincture by

filtration to secure a handsome preparation, unless you know the precipitate to be worthless. Remember that oils or resins are not soluble in water, and will always precipitate when it is added to their solutions, and that alcohol will not solve gum and starch.

These remarks apply equally well to the dispensing of prescriptions, and it is absurd for a druggist to expect a handsome (clear) preparation from a prescription like the following, without a reduction of its medicinal value.

℞	Fluid. ext. valerianæ,	ʒ i
	Aq. cinnamomi,	ʒ j
	Tincturæ aloes,	ʒ ij
	Syr. rhei,	ʒ ij

M.

SYRUPI, (Syrups)—The general remarks made under the head of tinctures apply to these articles, with the exception that the use of a weaker menstruüm is compulsory. As a rule, pour the fluid extract into hot syrup, and filter *while hot.*

VINA—Wines—Same as above. Use for menstruüm Sherry or native wine with the addition of two ounces of alcohol to every pint.

DECOCTIONS, Infusions Waters, etc., can be made from the fluid extract, using of the fluid extract the requisite number of minims to equal the number of grains of the crude drug called for by the Pharmacopœia.

CONCENTRATIONS are either the powdered alcoholic extract of the plant, or the isolated resinoid or alkaloid in an impure state. In case of atropine, aconitin, and other powerful principles, the impure approximate principles, called "concentrations," are, oftentimes, more desirable, as the dose is somewhat larger, thus partially removing the dangerous features of such powerful agents.

The "caking" or solidification of these articles, is oftentimes impossible to avoid, owing to the nature of the article. An oleo-resin *can not be powdered* unless it be *dried* (thus deteriorating it), by heat, or else largely mixed

with absorbing powders, as sugar of milk, etc. Hence the caking is no evidence of its careless preparation, or of its lessened medicinal value, but directly to the contrary. The absorbent powder should be noted on the label, and the proportion used, so as to enable any one to know the strength of the preparation within; as for instance, on an ounce bottle of Leptandrin, the label should read:

1 oz. Leptandrin,
½ oz. Pulv. Culver's Root.

SUGAR COATED PILLS. They are liable to crack, stain and swell. Cracking off of the coating is the result of the shrinkage of the pill within the coating. *Staining* is caused by the soaking through of the coating of the oily matter of the drugs within. These three methods for preventing this ill effect are made use of by manufacturers: (1) The oil is absorbed by magnesia, sugar or other powder, previous to the application of the coating. (2) The pills are subjected to great and continued heat, which draws out the oil at the expense of the solubility of the pill, or (3) the oil is omitted, sacrificed for the purpose of removing this danger from the coating. Hence this feature (staining) should not be regarded as of any injury, except to the beauty of the pill. *Swelling* is a result which cannot be avoided or foreseen. It may be caused by a decomposition, produced by heat, in the material. *Always keep sugar coated pills in a cool place and well corked,* and the tendency to these results will be removed.

Rules for Pronunciation.

I. Every Latin Medical term has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs, e. g.: *se-ca'-le, co-ni'-um, o'-pi-um, æ-the'-ris.*

II. Vowels are long (1) if at the end of a word; (2) before another vowel, diphthong, single consonant, or a mute (*p, b, f, v; c, g, k, q, j; t, d,*) followed by l, r, or h in an accented penult; (3) in any accented syllable when followed by another vowel or diphthong.

III. Vowels are short (1) in an accented penult, when before a double consonant (*x*, etc.), or any two single consonants, *except a mute followed by l, r, or h*; (2) in any other accented syllable when followed by a consonant, *except a, e, o, before a single consonant (or a mute before l, r, or h) followed by e, or i, before another vowel.*

Rules for Genitive-Case Endings in Prescription Writing.

I.

Words ending in **a** form Genitive in **æ**: as, morphia, morphiæ. Exception: *folia, foliorum.*

II.

In **as**, by changing to **atis**: as, sulphas, sulphatis.

III.

In **e, en, er, or, ur,** by adding **s** or **is**: as, æther, ætheris; sulphur, sulphuris; mite, mitis; aloë, aloës.

IV.

In **is,** by changing to **idis**: as cantharis, cantharidis, Ex.: *cannabis, digitulis, sinapis, sulphis,* and a few others, have no change in form.

V.

In **o,** by changing to **onis**: as, carbo, carbonis. **Ex.:** *kino, condurango* have no change; matico is *maticæ.*

VI.

In **on**, by changing to **i**: as, hæmatoxylon, hæmatoxyli. Ex.: *erigeron, erigerontis.*

VII.

In **um, us,** by changing to **i**: as acidum, acidi. **Ex.:** *cornus, fructus, spiritus, quercus:* these remain unchanged.

VIII.

In **x,** by changing to **cis**: as, calx, calcis.

The following remain unchanged: *apiol, azedarach buchu, catechu, sassafras, sumbul.*

Number of Drops in 20 Minims of the Chief Fluid Medicaments.

ACIDS: acetic, 40; hydrocyanic, dilute, 15; muriatic, 18; nitric, 28; do, dilute, 17; sulphuric, 30; do, dilute, 17.

ÆTHER, 50.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION, 19.

OILS: essential of vegetables, 40.

TINCTURES: of all vegetables, 40; of iron, 41.

VINEGARS, 26.

Water: distilled, 15; strong of ammonia, 18; dilute of same, 15.

WINES: antimony, 24; colchium, 25; opium, 26.

The number of drops will be found to vary with the vessel, according to the size of its neck and flange, from which the fluid may be poured.

INCOMPATIBLES.

(See also Antidotes. For the common name of the drugs, see Dose List.

ABSINTHIUM: ferric and zincic sulphates; plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate.

ACACIA: alcohol; æther; lq. plumb. subacet.; tr. ferri mur. *Emulsio:* acids; oxymel; scillæ syr.; potassic tartrate and bitartrate; hydrargic bichloride; spr. æth. nitrosi; all spirits; all tinctures.

ACIDUM *Aceticum*: alkalies, earths; alkaline and earthy carbonates; glycerine. *Citricum:* sulphuric and nitric acids plumbic acetates; hydrargic acetate and nitrate; alkalies and alkaline sulphurets. *Hydrocyanicum:* matallic oxides; chlorine. *Muriaticum:* alkalies; earths and their carbonates; metallic oxides and salts; potassic tartrates and sulphuret. *Nitricum:* alkalies; metallic oxides; oils; tinctures; spr. lavandulæ. *Nitro-muriaticum:* potassic and plumbic acetates; earths; alkalies; oxides; sulphurets. *Tartaricum:* alkalies and their carbonates; all potassic salts.

ALOES *infs. comp.:* acids; acidulous salts; metallic salts.

ALUMEN; carbonates of potash and soda; ammonia; magnesia; lime; galls; plumbic acetate.

AMMONIÆ *aqua:* all metallic salts; all acids; alum.

AMMONII *carbonas:* acids; potassa and liquor potassæ; alum; calcic chloride; magnesia; carbonates; potassic bitartrate and bisulphate; salts of iron, except the potassio-tartrate; hydrargic bichloride; plumbic salts; zincic sulphate; sulphur. *Chloridum:* sulphuric and nitric acids; potassa and liquor potassæ; plumbic acetate; lime; potassic and sodic carbonates. *Spiritus aromatic.:* aq. calcis; acids; acidulous and metallic salts.

AMYGDALÆ *mistura:* acids and all acidulous salts; spirits; tinctures; spr. æth. nitrosi; undistilled water.

AMYLI *mucilago:* iodine and all its preparations.

ANGUSTURA: antimony; plumb. acetate; bichloride of mercury; infusion of galls or cinchona; nitrate of silver; sulphates of copper and iron; tartarized antimony. *Infusum:* infus. galls and catechu; ferric and zincic sulphates; tartar emetic; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride.

ANTHEMIDIS *infusum:* isinglass; infus. cinchonæ; ferric sulphate; argentic nitrate; hydrargic bichloride; plumbic acetates.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TART.: acids; earthy and alkaline carbonates; hydro-sulphurets; plumbic salts; aqua calcis; calcic chloride; bitter and astringent decoctions.

ARGENTI NITRAS: sulphuric, muriatic and arsenic acids and salts; alkalies (except ammon.); astringents; solutions of the salts of copper and mercury; lime; chlorides; sulphurets.

ARMORACIÆ *infusum:* infs. gallæ and cinchonæ; alkaline carbonates; argentic nitrate; hydrargic bichloride.

ARSENICI ET HG. IODID.: morphic salts.

AURANTII *comp. infusum:* aqua calcis; infs. cinchonæ; ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate.

BALSAMA (Benzoic., Peruv., Tolu., Copaibæ, etc.): acids; alkalies.

BARII *lq. chlo.:* alum; argentic nitrate; potassic nitrate; sodic sulphate.

CALCII *lq. chloridi:* sulphuric and nitric acids; potassa, soda and their carbonates; potassic and sodic sulphate; potassic nitrate; borax.

CALCIS LIQUOR, acids; alkaline carbonates; tartrates; citrates; tartar emetic; infusions of orange peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.

CALUMBA: plumbic acetates; infus. gallæ. *Infusum:* infus. gallæ and cinchonæ; antimonic potassio-tartrate; hydrargic bichloride; plumbic acetate; argentic nitrate.

CAMPHORÆ *spiritus:* water in any form.

CAPSICUM: argentic nitrate; alkaline carbonates; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride; cupric, ferric and zincic sulphates.

CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI *syr.:* alkalies.

CASCARILLÆ *infusum:* infs. gallæ and cinchonæ: plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate; ferric sulphate; aqua calcis.

CATECHU *infusum comp.:* mineral acids; antimonic potassio-tartrate; isinglass; infus. cinchonæ; ferric and zincic sulphate; hydrargic bichloride.

CHLORAL: alkalies.

CINCHONÆ *infusum:* infus. of vegetable bitters and astringents; alkaline carbonates; aqua calcis; plumbic acetates; ferric and zincic sulphate; argentic nitrate; hydrargic bichloride; tartar emetic. *Tinctura ammoniata:* acids; earthy, metallic and acidulous salts.

CUPRUM *ammoniatum:* acids; alkalies; aqua calcis. *Sulphas:* alkalies; earths and their carbonates; plumbic and ferric acetate; borax; plumbic salts; astringent decoctions and tinctures; sulphuric acid if *acetas*.

CYDONIÆ *infs.:* acids.

DIGITALIS *infusum:* ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate; infus. cinchonæ.

EMETINA: all vegetable astringents.

EXPLOSIVES: potassic bichromate, or permanganate with glycerine; pills of "ext. nucis vomicæ, argenti nitras, morphiæ murias, gentianæ ext., et rosæ confectio"; pill of "argenti nitras and creasoti," or "argenti nitras cum acido carbolico"; all these pills contain the oximuriate of potassium.

FERRI *et potassii tart.:* infus. of astringents; potassic salts; sulphur. *Subcarbonas:* acids and their salts. *Sulphas:* alkalies and their carbonates; argentic nitrate; borax; soaps; tannin; plumbic acetate; calcic and baric chlorides; earths; vegetable alkaloids. *Mistura comp.:* acids and vegetable astringents. *Tinctura chloridi:* alkalies; aq. calcis; magnesia; alkaline carbonates; astringents; mucilage.

GALLÆ: alkalies and their carbonates; vegetable alkaloids; argentic nitrate; cupric sulphate; chlorides of mercury; lime-water; plumbic acetates; ferric iodide and sulphas; ant. et pot. tartras; hydrargic nitrate; infus. cinchonæ; solution of isinglass or opium.

GENTIANÆ *infus. comp.:* plumbic acetates.

GLYCERINA: calcic chloride; potassic permanganate; chromic acid; these, and other oxidants, form explosive compounds.

GRANATUM: plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate; ferric iodide and sulphate.

GUAIACUM: mineral acids and their salts; spir. æth. nitrosi; solution of chlorine.

HÆMATOXYLON: mineral acids; acetic acid; alum; cupric and ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate; tartar emetic; opium; infus. cinchonæ.

HYDRARGYRI *acetas:* alkalies. *Chloridum cor.:* albumen; gluten; alkalies and their carbonates; hydrosulphates; aq. calcis; plumbic acetates; antimony; sulphates, chlorides, iodides and bromides of potassium and sodium; sulphurets; argentic nitrate; soaps; infusions of bitters and astringents; cupric and ferric salts; sarsaparilla. *Chloridum mite:* mineral acids; and same as above save the carbonates of alkalies. *Iodidum:* mineral acids; sodic

chloride; potassic iodide, unless Hg. biniod. *Oxidum:* mineral and acetic acids. *Cum cretâ:* acids and their salts.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDUM: vegetable tinctures; alkaline citrates and tartrates; ferric salts; hydrocyanic acid; sulphates; chlorides; nitrates.

ICHTHYOCOLLA: alcohol, infus. astringents; potassic carbonates.

IPECAC: vegetable astringents and acids; plumbic acetate.

KINO: mineral acids and salts; alkalies and their carbonates; plumbic acetates; ferric sulphate; argentic nitrate; tartar emetic; hydrargic bichloride.

KRAMERIA: see Kino.

LINI *infus. comp.:* alcohol; plumbic acetates.

MAGNESIA: acids; metallic salts; ammonic chloride. *Sulphas:* plumbic acetates; argentic nitrate; aqua calcis; fixed alkalies and their carbonates; baric chloride.

MOSCHI *mĭstura comp.:* infus. cinchonæ; mineral acids; ferric sulphate.

OPIUM; aqua calcis; alkaline carbonates; hydrargic bichloride; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; catechu; kino; cinchonic infus.; cupric, ferric and zincic sulphates. *Tinctura:* lq. ammoniæ; potassa, soda and their carbonates; metallic salts; astringent vegetable infusions or decoctions.

PLUMBI *acetas:* mineral acids; alum; alkalies; borax; earths; soaps; antimony; hard water; ferric tartras; aq. calcis; sulphuretted hydrogen. *Diacetatis liquor:* mucilaginous compounds; undistilled water.

POTASSÆ LIQUOR: acids; metallic salts; hydrargic chlorides; ammonic acetate, carbonate and muriate.

POTASSII *acetas:* mineral acids; calcic carbonate; argentic nitrate; hydrargic bichloride; decoct. tamarinds; magnesic and sodic sulphates; potassic tartrate; ammonic chloride. *Arsenitis liquor:* mineral acids; acidulous salts; hydrosulphates and sulphurets; aq. calcis; alum; calcic, ferric, cupric and argentic salts; decoc. and tinc-

tura cinchonæ; gallic acid. *Carbonas:* mineral acids; borax; ammonic acetate and chloride; alum; magnesic sulphate; calcic chloride and carbonate; aqua calcis; all metallic salts. *Chloras:* potassic iodide (it forms potassic iodate in the stomach); is not safely combined with any substance capable of easy oxidation. *Iodidum:* acids; metallic salts that are not iodides. *Nitras:* alum; all metallic sulphates; sodic and magnesic sulphates; sulphuric acid. *Sulphas:* nitric, muriatic and tartaric acids; hydrargic and plumbic salts; argentic nitrate; calcic chloride. *Sulphuretum:* acids; metallic, acidulous and earthy salts. *Tartras:* acids; infus. tamarinds and acid fruits; calcic chloride; lime; magnesia; magnesic, sodic and potassic sulphates; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetate; ammonic muriate. *Bitartras:* mineral acids; alkalies and alkaline earth.

QUASSIA: argentic nitrate; plumbic acetate. *Infusum:* ditto.

QUINIÆ *sulphas:* alkalies and their carbonates; lime; lime-water; salts of baryta and lead; argentic nitrate.

RHEI *infusum:* isinglass; mineral acids; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; ferric sulphate; tartar emetic; magnesia; hydrargic bichloride; infus. cinchonæ.

ROSÆ *infusum:* earths; alkalies; ferric and zincic sulphate.

SALIX: aq. calcis; ferric sulphate; alkaline carbonates; isinglass.

SAPO: acids; earths; alum; metallic salts; astringents; hard water.

SARSAPARILLÆ *infus. et decoct.:* aqua calcis; plumbic acetates.

SCILLA: alkaline carbonates; aqua calci; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; gelatin.

SENNÆ *infusum:* all potassic salts.

SERPENTARIÆ *infusum:* mineral acids; aqua calcis; alkaline carbonates; argentic nitrate; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride; infus. cinchonæ; tartar emetic.

SODII *acetas:* mineral acids; calcic carbonate. *Car-*

bonas: same, with earthy and metallic salts; ammonic chloride. *Phosphas:* alum; calcic carbonate; all salts with an earthy base. *Sulphas;* baric and calcic chlorides; potassic carbonate; salts of lead and silver. *Potassio-tartras:* mineral acids; acidulous salts, save potassic bitart.; plumbic salts; calcic chloride. *Sulphites:* all acids.

TAMARINDUS: potassic and sodic carbonates and acetates; infus. sennæ; resinous cathartics.

TARAXACUM: argentic nitrate; ferric sulphate; plumbic acetates; hydrargic bichloride; galls.

TRAGACANTHA: cupric and ferric sulphate; plumbic acetate.

ULMI *infusum et decoct.:* alcohol; tinctures, if to any great amount.

UVA URSI: ferric and plumbic salts; argentic nitrate; tartar emetic; infus. cinchonæ; opium: ipecacuanha; alkalies; wi h spr. æth. nitrosi, it is said to form an explosive mixture.

VALERIANA: ferric salts; argentic nitrate; infus. cinchonæ.

VIOLÆ *syrupus:* acidulated and alkalized fluids destroy its blue color.

ZINCI *sulphas:* alkalies; astringent infusions; earths; hydrosulphates; aq. calcis; milk; ammonic carbonate.

Poisons and their Antidotes.

(For common name of the drugs, see Dose List).

GENERAL TREATMENT: I. Emetics, or stomach pump. II. Cathartics, when the poison is supposed to be in the intestinal tract. III. Artificial respiration. IV. Stimulents, diluents, and frictions to the surface of the body. V. When the nature of the poison is unknown, the following will be a harmless, yet to most poisons, efficacious antidote.: ℞. Magnesiæ, carbonis ligni, ferri oxidi hydrati, *ana* equal quantities; aquæ *q. s.* Administer *ad libitum.* Or, the following, (J. Jeaunel's): Persulphate

of iron solution (density 1.45) 100 parts; Water, 800 parts; Calcined magnesia, 80 parts; Animal charcoal, 40 parts. The iron solution should be kept in a separate bottle from the mixture of the other three substances, and should be added to it immediately before using. This mixture acts as a perfect antidote to arsenic, and is preferable to ferric hydrate, because the latter deteriorates upon keeping. It also acts as a perfect antidote for compounds of zinc, and digitaline, and nearly so for those of copper. It delays considerably the action of salts of morphia and strychnia, and to a slight extent that of compounds of mercury. It has no virtue in counteracting the effect of cyanide of mercury, tartar emetic, hydrocyanic acid, phosphorus or the caustic alkalies. VI. A freshly prepared mixture of the sulphide of iron, magnesia, and sulphate of sodium, acts as a perfect antidote for salts of copper, corrosive sublimate and cyanide of mercury. VII. Dr. Bellini, Professor of Toxicology at the Royal Institute at Florence, recommends iodide of starch as a valuable antidote in poisoning by alkaline and earthy sulphides, caustic alkalies and ammonia, and the vegetable alkalies. In poisoning by alkaline or earthy sulphides, he thinks it preferable to all other antidotes; in poisoning by caustic alkalies, it is applicable when acid drinks are not at hand.

ACIDUM *hydrocyanicum:* inhalations of ammonia and chlorine; cold *douche;* ferric sulphate; sodic bicarbonate, atropia hypodermically. *Muriatic.*, *Nitric.*, and *Sulphuricum:* albumen; carbonates of magnesium, calcium, potassium, sodium; chalk, soap or whiting in milk; *no water* in sulphuric cases; oil. *Oxalicum:* chalk; lime-water; magnesia; avoid all alkaline carbonates. *Aceticum:* magnesia or its carbonates. *Carbolicum:* solution of saccharate of lime; olive or almond oil; lard

ACONITUM: (see Belladonna); digitalis; stimulants.

ALKALIES: vegetable acids; fixed oils.

ALUMEN: carbonates of ammonium, potassium, etc.

AMYL: hyponitrous ether (Squibb).

ANTIMONIUM: astringent infusions; carbonates of magnesium and sodium; milk.

ARGENTUM: albumen; milk; sodic chloride *of nitras*.

ARSENICUM: albumen; ferri oxidum hydratum; magnesia; mixture of oil and lime-water. See V. gen'l treatment. (*a.*) Hydrated sesquioxide of iron recently prepared (gelatinous and brown) is an antidote for arsenious acid, but *not* for the arsenite of potash, *nor* for the arsenite of soda, (*b.*) At a longer interval than an hour it is useless to attempt recovery from poisoning by arsenic. (*c.*) For arsenite of potash, and arsenite of soda the author proposes perchloride of iron in conjunction with magnesia. (*d.*) The mode of administration is the officinal solution of perchloride of iron, and, a half an hour after, magnesia in the proportion of a drachm to 3¼ fl. ozs. of perchloride. (*e.*) This perchloride of iron and magnesia is also an antidote for arsenious acid. Therefore, it is preferable to employ it always in cases of poisoning by arsenic or its compounds. (*f.*) An hour after the administration of an antidote, it will always be well to employ a purgative, in order to expel the ferrated arsenite which is formed, and as this arsenite is soluble in acids, to avoid acid drinks and lemonades. (M. Rouyer).

AURUM: ferric sulphate; mucilage.

BARIUM: sulphates of calcium; magnesium, potassium and sodium; fixed oils.

BELLADONNA and its allies, HYOSCYAMUS and STRAMONIUM: ammonia; astringent infusions; coffee; cold to head; electricity; flagellation; opium; pepper; stimulants; oleum sassafras.

BISMUTHUM: albumen; milk; sugar; mucilage.

BROMAL-HYDRATE: atropia, belladonna, etc.

CALCII *chloridum:* albumen; mucilaginous drinks; oils; milk; flour and water; *no acids.*

CAMPHORA: stimulants; wine; opium.

CANTHARIS: camphor; copious draughts of milk; mucilaginous or oleaginous fluids; broths; enemata of demulcents; opium.

CHLORAL: *hot bath* or *pack;* frictions; stimulants; artificial respiration; coffee.

CHLOROFORMUM, ÆTHER and AMYLENE: plenty of air; hot cloths above the heart; cold affusions; coffee; flagellation; electricity; injection aromatic spr. ammoniæ; artificial respiration (see asphyxia below); tongue should be held well forward by forceps. Schüller has recommended nitrite of amyl as antidote to chloroform. Nélaton's method of *inverting* the patient, having tongue drawn forwards, and then compressing and relaxing the chest. Keep patient in this position till breath and pulse are good.

CREASOTUM: albumen; gluten; milk; oil; flour.

CUPRUM: albumen; gluten; milk; sugar; ferrocyanide of potassium; *no vinegar.* (See VI. general treatment).

FERRUM: carbonates of ammonium and sodium; magnesia; mucilaginous drinks.

GAMBOGIA: potassic or sodic carbonate, or magnesia, in milk; mucilaginous drinks; opium.

GASES: *carbonic acid,* galvanism; inhalation of oxygen; artificial respiration. *Sulphuretted hydrogen:* chlorine gass well diluted with common air.

GLASS, coarse or in powder: much bread, in crumbs, to envelope it, following with emetics.

GELSEMIUM: Morphia has been proposed.

HYDRARGYRUM: albumen; yolk of egg; vegetable astringents; gluten; flour; milk; after-treatment, potassic iodide; the hydrated protosulphuret of iron, if given in 20 minutes, is reported to be a proper chemical antidote. (See VI. general treatment).

IODINIUM: starch or flour given in water.

MEZEREUM: albuminous and mucilaginous drinks; milk; oils and fats; albuminous emata; cool poultices to abdomen, etc.; opium.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ: see acidum hydrocyan.

OPIUM: veg. astringents; belladonna; coffee; cold *douche;* flagellation; hyoscyamus; artificial respiration;

stramonium; faradic current to phrenic nerves; epispastics; stimulants; comp. tr. iodinii; oxygen gas.

PETROLEUM: evacuate the stomach; stimulants; cold affusions; friction to extremities; coffee; artificial respiration.

PHOSPHORUS: cupric sulphate; magnesia; carbo animalis; mucilaginous drinks; liq. calcis. *Avoid all oleaginous mixtures.*

PLUMBUM: albumen; alum; milk; soluble alkaline and earthy sulphates; potassic iodide as after-eliminative.

POTASSII *bromidum:* nervous stimulants; brandy; opium. *Nitras:* emetics; milk and mucilaginous drinks; opium; aromatics; emollient enemata.

QUINIA: emetics and cathartics; opium; coffee; brandy or wine; diffusible stimulants; diuretics and sudorifics as after-eliminatives.

STANNUM: albumen; ammonic and sodic carbonates; milk.

STRYCHNIA: chloroform; lobelia; opium; tobacco; tannin in excess; gallic acid; chloral hydrate; potassic bromide; monobromated camphor; *hot* bath; *forced* insufflation of air; olive oil or lard.

VERATRUM VIRIDE: stimulants; digitalis; opium.

VEGETABLE. generally albuminous or mucilaginous drinks; oils, etc.; stimulants; opium; soothing clysters; ice; cool poultices to abdomen, etc.

ZINCUM; albumen; mucilaginous drinks; milk; potassic and sodic carbonates; tannin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEES and INSECTS: aq. ammoniæ; solution of sodic bicarbonate or chloride, or carbolic acid, applied to the wound, or 15 ♏ of a 2 per cent. solution hypodermically; liq. am. acetatis internally.

MUSHROOMS: after general treatment, stimulants, unless inflammatory symptoms present themselves. Tannic acid has been recommended.

POISON IVY: application of diluted carbolic acid.

REPTILES: ligature limb above wound; cleanse thoroughly; cauterize with strong carbolic or the mineral acids; administer internally ammonia, spirts. frumenti, diaphoretics, sodic bisulphate, agave Americana. Hammond recommends the following: ℞. Potassii iodidi gr. iv; Hg. chlo. cor. gr. ij; Brominii, ʒ v; Aquæ, ʒ j.; 10 drops in ʒ ¼ of brandy; to be repeated if necessary.

SHELL FISH, etc.: capsicum; chloroform; potassic chlorate freely; lq. am. acetatis; opium.

WOUND: *dissecting*, cleanse thoroughly by letting a stream of water run upon it, and if necessary, ligature the member above the wound; this done, cauterize with carbolic acid; poultice; ammonia and quinia internally. *From rabid animals:* wash, or suck out, at once; cauterize with argentic nitrate, potassa, or the mineral acids; keep up bleeding by cupping and warm water; when slough separates, keep up suppuration; belladonna and opium may be given internally.

ASPHYXIA ane APNŒA, *from drowning:* 1. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, fully exposing neck and chest to the breeze, unless inclement. 2. Turn gently on the face, one forearm being under the forehead, and raise the body up, keeping the head down, that the water may have free discharge from the mouth; or, place the body, belly down, across a barrel, and gently roll back and forth a *few* times. 3. Place patient upon the side and apply stimulants (ammonia, etc.) *near* the nostrils; or, the cold *douche*, in order to excite respiration. 4. Gently turn patient from partially on his face (the arm being under the forehead) to the back; then to the face again, and so on, deliberately and preserveringly, and not oftener than *eighteen* times per minute. When patient is on his face, make even and steady pressure along the spine, removing it before turning upon the back; and when there, make slight pressure upon the chest, removing this, also, before turning upon the face. 5. Or, the following mode of artificial respiration (Silvester's) might be employed:

Having laid the patient upon his back, raise the arms up by the side of his head, keeping them straight, and having the tongue pulled well forwards; then bring them down to the side, slightly crossing the chest with them, making, at the same time, slight pressure thereon; continue these movements deliberately and carefully, and not oftener than *eighteen* times per minute. In 4, when the patient is on his side, and in 5, when the arms are above the head, artificial inflation should be performed. 6. Or the following, which is recommended by the trans-Atlantic journals: Having placed the patient upon his back, with a firm roll of clothing under the false ribs, so as to throw their anterior margins well forwards, an assistant brings the tongue forwards, whilst the operator, facing the patient, kneels astride his abdomen, and places both hands so that the balls of the thumbs rest upon the anterior margins of the the false ribs, the fingers falling into the corresponding intercostal spaces. With the elbows of the operator pressing firmly against his side, he throws himself forwards, using his knees as a pivot, forcing the false ribs towards each other, and upward and inward. This contracts the pulmonary space to the greatest possible extent. The operator then suddenly removes the pressure, the inrush of the air and the elasticity of the rib-attachments force them out again, causing, by the diaphragm's descent, an inspiration. Continue this not oftener than eighteen times per minute. 7. Having performed (2) several times, lay the body face down, the head upon the arm, and stand astride it; grasp it then about the shoulders and armpits, and raise the chest as high as you can without lifting the head quite off the arm, and hold it about three seconds; then replace the body upon the ground, and press the lower ribs downwards and inwards, with slowly increasing force for ten seconds: then suddenly let go, to perform the lifting process again. 8. Laryngotomy or tracheotomy, with or without catheterization, or forced insufflations of air or *oxygen*. 9. Fric-

tions, fomentations, sinapisms, dry and warm clothing. 10. Electricity; stimulants internally.

From strangulation: rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

NOTE.—In artificial *inflation*, always press the larynx and trachea against the vertebral column, so as to close the œsophagus, and thus prevent the air entering the stomach.

TESTS.

ACIDUM *hydrocyanicum:* odor of bitter almonds; to the liquid add a few drops of potassic lq., and afterwards a solution of ferric protosulphate, when a *brown* precipitate will fall, which, on the addition of sulphuric acid, instantly changes to a bluish-green, and finally to a full *blue.*

Muriaticum: add a solution of argentic nitrate to the fluid, which gives a *white* precipitate, soluble in lq. ammoniæ, and insoluble in nitric acid; dense *white* fumes from the vapor of lq. ammoniæ.

Nitricum: boil over filings of copper, when dense *orange* fumes will be given off; stains all albuminoid substances *yellow; reddens* morphia and its salts.

Oxalicum: intensely sour; oxalate of lime formed on addition of lq. calcis, which is insoluble in an excess of the alkali, but soluble in nitric acid; readily volatilize by heat, subliming in small crystals.

Sulphuricum: soapy feel between the fingers; heat evolved on mixing with water; sulphurous acid gas on boiling with mercury.

ALKALIES (lq. ammoniæ, potassæ, sodæ): not precipitated on the addition of solution of potassic carbonate, as are the solutions of alkaline earths; soapy between the fingers; they *blue* reddened litmus paper.

ANTIMONIUM: odor of burnt vegetable matter on subliming with charcoal, the powder at first blackening, then whitening, and finally showing the metal; to the solution add Tr. gallæ, which gives a dense *whitish-yellow* precipitate; sulphuretted hydrogen gives a *crimson* or *orange* precipitate.

ARGENTI *nitras:* piece of phosphorus precipitates from the solution of the metal; solution of arsenious acid in lq. ammoniæ, when added, gives a *yellow* precipitate; all the hydro-chlorates precipitate a *white* powder, which *blackens* by light.

ARSENICUM: sublimed on charcoal or red-hot iron gives *garlic odor;* heated in glass-tube with charcoal it sublimes and condenses into metal; sulphuretted hydrogen gives *yellow* precipitate; ammoniated solution of argentic nitrate gives *yellow* precipitate; ammoniated solution of cupric sulphate gives *green* precipitate; boil with muriatic acid, and put in a *bright* piece of copper, the metallic arsenic immediately coats the bright surface; Marsh's test with nascent hydrogen.

BARIUM *chloridum:* drop in the suspected fluid a few drops of sulphuric acid, when a *white* precipitate falls, *insoluble* in nitric acid; mixed with a solution of argentic nitrate, a *curdy white* precipitate forms, that is *insoluble* in nitric acid, but *soluble* in lq. ammoniæ; if in a colored menstruüm, this is to be bleached with chlorine, the chlorine being driven off by heat before the last test can be applied.

BRUCIA: dissolved and colored *blood-red* by nitric acid, which is changed to *deep violet* on the further addition of a solution of a protochloride of tin.

CANTHARIS: shining *green* particles of the drug when undissolved; water precipitates (*white*) the alcoholic solution, which is afterwards soluble in an excess of water.

CARBONIC ACID *gas*: extinguishes the candle when the proportion is from 12 to 15 *per centum*, the smoke being seen to float upon the stratum of the gas; agitating lq. calcis or solution of subacetate of lead in this gas (when much above 1 *per centum* present) produces a *white* precipitate in the liquids; agitating a *blued* (by litmus) solution of chloride of lime in the gas, the color is discharged, thus differentiating from nitrogen.

CREASOTUM: peculiar *smoky* odor; instantly coagulates albumen.

CUPRUM: all cupric salts, in solution, or otherwise, are *blue* and *green;* solutions generally have acid reaction; lq. ammoniæ, added to a suspected solution, gives a *bluish-white* precipitate, soluble in an excess of the ammoniæ, giving a *violet-blue* solution, if copper be present; potassic ferrocyanate gives a *claret-red* precipitate, or a *reddish-brown* color if the cuprum is present only in small quantities; sulphuretted hydrogen gives a deep *chocolate-brown* precipitate; polished steel speedily coated with the metal if suspended in the solution; pour some on a platina plate, acidulate with nitric acid, then touch the platina, passing through the fluid, with a slip of zinc, when a deposit of copper upon the platina takes place.

FERRUM: the soluble salts strike an *inky* color (and taste) when brought in contact with an infusion of galls.

HYDRARGYRI *chlo. cor.:* lq. calcis, or lq. potassæ gives an *orange-yellow* precipitate, solution of potassic iodide gives a *scarlet* precipitate (HgI^2); put the powder (if poison in that form) with dry potassic carbonate into test-tube and heat to redness, mercury will be obtained in globules; place a gold coin, wrapped around with a bright copper wire, in the suspected fluid, the *white* coating upon the coin assumes metallic lustre on rubbing if cor. sub. be present; drop a little of the fluid upon a bright gold surface, touch it, through the liquid, with the point of a knife, when an amalgam is formed; solution of protochloride of tin to be added gradually, the precipitate is to be carefully washed, when a globule of mercury will remain. *Iodide:* apply some of the above tests for the mercury, and in addition heat in glass-tube, when the *purple* vapor of iodine will be driven off for the protoiodide, and a *yellow* vapor (changing to *red* as it cools) for the biniodide.

IODINIUM: *purple* vapor on sublimation; added to starchy solutions and mucilages it strikes a purple color. *Potassic iodide:* solution of hydrargic bichloride gives a *scarlet* precipitate; mixed with starchy solution, and

treated with chlorine gas or nitrous acid, a *blue* color is produced.

MORPHIA: nitric acid, in excess, to quite a strong solution, or powder, produces an *orange-red* color (make this test only to cold solutions); solution of ferric chloride, neutralized by potash, gives an *inky-blue* color to a solution of morphia (not to be applied to a very acid or hot liquid); mix iodic acid with starch, when a *purplish* or *deep purple* color is produced (not to be applied to hot or very acid liquids).

NUX VOMICA: aqueous infusion gives a bright *red* tint on addition of nitric acid; a *green* color by addition of ferric chloride.

OPIUM: same as for morphia; ferric chloride turns an aqueous solution to a *deep red* color.

PHOSPHORUS: its peculiar odor and combustible properties.

PLUMBI *carbonas:* powder rubbed in mortar with tr. guaiaci and a few drops of lq. ammoniæ, a *green* color is produced; reduce to metallic state on charcoal; if in colored solutions, decolorize by chlorine, when a solution of potassic sulphate will give a *white* precipitate; sulphuretted hydrogen, a *black* precipitate; potassic chromate, a *yellow* precipitate; dissolve in acetic acid, add potassic iodide, and a *yellow* plumbic iodide will fall. The above answers, generally, for other plumbic preparations as a *lead* test.

POTASSII *bromidum:* starch or mucilage colored *yellow;* take up the bromine with æther, then drop into this a solution of argentic nitrate, when a *whitish-yellow* precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid or lq. ammoniæ, falls; sulphuric acid, in a colorless solution, sets bromine free, giving the odor and color (*deep red*) to the liquid. *Nitras:* deflagrates when thrown on "live coals"; gives off nitrous acid fumes when hot sulphuric acid is poured upon it; if poison in solution, sprinkle morphia over the surface, then add a little sulphuric acid, if niter present

the morphia changes to a *red* color from the action of freed nitrous acid; add to the solution sulphuric acid and protosulphate of iron, the nitric acid disengaged will *darken* the solution.

STANNI *chloridum:* lq. potassæ and potassic ferrocyanide give *white* precipitates; hydrosulphurets, *yellow* precipitates; hydrarg. bichlo., a *gray* precipitate; argent. chlo., a *white*, curdy precipitate, soluble in lq. ammoniæ, but insoluble in acids.

ZINCI *sulphas:* potassic chromate precipitates the *yellow* zincic chromate.

☞NOTE.—*How to distinguish the alkaloids:* Treat the powder with nitric acid which is colored *red* by Brucia, Delphia, Morphia, and (impure) Strychnia; if the reddened substance becomes of a *violet* color by adding stannic chloride it is BRUCIA; if it become *black*, it is DELPHIA; if soluble, evolving free iodine when iodic acid is introduced, it is MORPHIA; if *not* soluble and will not decompose iodic acid, it is STRYCHNIA. If nitric acid *greens* the powder, it is SOLANIA; if insoluble in æther, and does not redden nitric acid, it is EMETIA; if soluble in æther, does not redden nitric acid, is volatilized, it is ATROPIA; if thus affected by æther and nitric acid, but is *not* rendered volatile, it is VERATRIA.

A. Husemann's Test for Morphia is asserted to be exceedingly delicate, as small a quantity as 0·00001 gm. ($= \frac{1}{6400}$ gr.) of morphia being said to be recognizable, even in presence of organic coloring matter. It consists in heating the suspected liquid to 150°, or thereabouts, for a few moments with concentrated sulphuric acid, leaving it to cool, and adding a trace of sodium hypochlorite, potassium chlorate, or chlorine water: a beautiful blue—to violet-red color—then appears, which soon changes to blood-red and finally disappears.

Tests for Urinary Deposits.

APPARATUS: A nest (12) of test-tubes; test-tube holder, wood preferred; rack for test-tubes; alcohol lamp; small porcelain dish; 2 watch crystals; platinum-foil sheet, say ¾ inch square; 2 pipettes, one larger than the other to be used *only* for urine; 2-oz. graduate; urinometer; blue

and red litmus paper. The reagents are indicated in the several tests. The expense for an apparatus like the above, which is complete enough for any ordinary work, will be in the neighborhood of $5.00.

QUANTITY: In health the average quantity of urine passed in the twenty-four hours by an adult is about 50 *fluid-ounces*, though there may be a considerable variation from this amount.

REACTION: this is always *acid* in a twenty-four hours' collection, in health. May be alkaline from effect of remedies adminstered, disease, or a meal.

SOLIDS in each ounce of urine: Take the Sp. Gr. with the urinometer; the last two figures of this will give you the amount of solids in each fluid-ounce. *Example:* Normal urine is 1.018; hence there are 18 grains of solids in each fluid-ounce. Normally there are from 600 to 700 grains of solids excreted in a day.

CHEMICAL TESTS.

1. SPECIFIC GRAVITY, *normal*, 1.018: HIGH, urine dark colored, urea, or uric acid; light colored, sugar; LOW, urine pale colored, water.

2 { Deposit white..... (3)
" precipitated by heat..... (4)
" colored..... (7)

3 { " soluble by heat.....urate of ammonia
" insoluble or deposited by heat.....(4) (5)

4 { " soluble in dil. nitric acid..phosphates (2)
" insoluble in do.....albumen

5 { " soluble in lq. ammoniæ.....cystine (13)
" insoluble in do..... (6)

6 { " soluble in acetic acid..earthy phosph's. (12)
" insoluble in do..... .....oxalates (14)

7 { " crystals insoluble by heat....uric acid (9)
" amorphous, pale, soluble by heat...urates
" " dark, soluble by heat....urates

8. ALBUMEN: precipitated by heat (2), (3), nitric acid and alcohol. Care should be had in the heat test, that the urine have an acid reaction before it is applied; if the

urine be alkaline, acidulate by a few drops of acetic acid, before boiling. Excess of nitric acid also prevents coagulation by heat. Tube to be one-third filled with deep yellow solution of picrid acid (Galipe's test) and to this add a few drops of suspected urine; if albumen present, immediately there appears a sharply marked white cloud, that, by heat, is made to coagulate. Phosphates or urates do not interfere with this test.

9. URIC ACID: slowly precipitated by muriatic and nitric acids; *soluble* in lq. potassæ (7). Place a little of the deposit upon the platina-leaf and add a drop of nitric acid to dissolve it, and then carefully evaporate. When dry add a few drops of lq. ammoniæ, when a beautiful *purple* color will be developed in it.

10. MUCUS: urine generally cloudy, ropy and alkaline; coagulated by acetic acid (11) in fine fibrillated bands; this is made more distinct by the addition of a little iodine and potassic iodide to the acid.

11. PUS: urine generally acid; pus falls to the bottom of the vessel; lq. potassæ form gelatinous mass resembling mucus; is albuminous (8); acetic acid actionless (10); saturated alcoholic solution of guaiacum exposed to air until it will turn green on coming in contact with potassic iodide; a few drops of this upon pus, moistened with water, strikes a *blue* color.

12. PHOSPHATES: *Earthy, white* precipitate by lq. ammoniæ or lq. potassæ, which is soluble in all acids, but not by heat. Their approximate quantity is found by adding, to a test-tube one-third filled with the clear urine, a few drops of the alkali, and then gently heating. In fifteen or twenty minutes, if the layer of precipitate is found to be about one-third of an inch in height, they are about normal. Great variation from this will indicate their superabundance or deficiency. *Alkaline, yellow* precipitate by argentic nitrate, which is soluble in lq. ammoniæ and dil. nitric acid; obtained by filtering off the earthy; the alkaline phosphates then being precipitated by a saturated

solution of magnesii sulphas. It is really unnecessary to filter off the earthy phosphates in order to get an "approximate quantitative estimate" for ordinary purposes. To get this, add to a given quantity of the urine one-third as much of the following: Equal parts magnesic sulphate, ammonic chloride and lq. ammoniæ, to eight parts of distilled water; if the result is a *milky-like* cloudiness of the whole, then they are in normal quantity; if *cream*-like in excess.

13. CYSTINE. Precipitated by ammonic carbonate and acetic acid; soluble in lq. ammoniæ (5), lq. potassæ, mineral acids, though insoluble in vegetable acids, and by heat. Is a pale or *fawn*-colored deposit. Urine has the odor of sweet-brier [4].

14. OXALATE OF LIME: condense by evaporation and use microscope [3]; insoluble in acetic acid (6) and liquor potassæ; soluble in mineral acids; sp. gr. high; urine contains an abundance of epithelial cells and urea.

15. HIPPURIC ACID: condense by evaporation, add a few drops of muriatic acid, and you get the characteristic (microscopical) twig-like crystals; urine light colored and odor of whey; sp. gr. low.

16. SUGAR: (1): quantity of urine generally greatly increased. (Before applying any of these tests, albumen, if present, should be coagulated and removed by filtration.) Lq. potassæ with heat turns urine deep brown, and if to this a few drops of nitric acid be added, the coloration disappears, and an odor similar to burnt molasses is developed. Take of urine and the following equal parts: ℞. Potassii bitart., gr. 96; sodii carb., gr. 96; cupri sulph., gr. 32; potassæ, gr. 64; aquæ, f ʒ 2; boil and you have a *red* precipitate (cupri suboxid.) if sugar be present. (This detects where Trommers' fails.) To the suspected urine add one-half as much lq. potassæ, and to this a few grains of bismuthic subnitrate, then shaking and boiling; if sugar be present the *black* metallic bismuth will be found deposited upon the sides of the test-tube. (Boetger's test.) — Vidan

ays, equal parts acid muriatic and ol. sesami, either :old or slightly heated, assume a distinct *rose-color* f cane or grape sugar be present, provided not less than ;r. 1-64 of sugar to ℥ 16 of the mixture be present.

17. BILE: urine brown; pour a dozen drops on piece of porcelain, and to this add 3 drops of strong nitric acid, which will produce a change of colors, green and pink predominating; or, add to the suspected urine albumen, coagulate with nitric acid, and the coagulum will shortly turn *bluish-green* if bile be present; solution with plumbic acetate gives a *yellowish* precipitate. Tr. Iodinii produces a beautiful *green*, varying from *rose* to *yellow*, color, if added. No pigment but bile will give this *green* coloration. (M. Maréchalt's test).

18. BLOOD: microscope; urine dingy and contains dark, jetty-like masses; made turbid by heat or nitric acid (2) and (8); ℞. Tr. guaiaci and ol. terebinthinæ equal parts, and thoroughly emulsifying, add to this an equal quantity of the suspected urine, when, if blood be present, the sediment will strike a deep *blue* color; if no blood, it will be a white or *dirty green* color; precipitate the phosphates by lq. potassæ, which will be colored *red*, if hæmatin be present.

19. CHLORIDES: *white* precipitate by argentic nitrate (12), which is soluble in lq. am., but insoluble in nitric acid; (as the silver solution precipitates the phosphates also, it would be better to add a few drops of nitric acid to the urine before making the test); a quantitative estimation is made by adding a single drop of a 1-part of silver to 8-of-water solution to the urine, and if normal (½ to 1 per cent.) there should be *cheesy-like lumps* produced which do not make urine more milky by moving the glass about; if they are deficient, a *milkiness* only will be developed.

20. SULPHATES: solution of the chloride or nitrate of barium (1 to 12 of water), or subacetate of plumbum give a precipitate insoluble in dilute acids; when barium is ed a few drops of some mineral acid should be added

to the urine in order to prevent the deposition of the baric phosphate, which would otherwise be precipitated. If there then occurs a *milkiness* of the urine, the amount of the sulphates are normal.

21. FAT: urine milky and opaque; albuminous (8); fat comes to surface; dissolved and urine made clear by æther.

22. COLORING MATTERS: I. *Urohæmatin*, obtained by adding 1 part of acidum sulphuricum to 2 parts of urine, which strikes a *garnet red* color; if *brownish*, over-much coloring matter; frequent in hepatic affections, pyrexiæ, etc.

II. *Uroxanthin*, obtained by adding 20 or 30 drops of urine to four or five times the quantity of acidum muriaticum, or nitricum, when, after stirring, a *red* or faintly *violet* color is struck; if strongly marked, an excess of "indican"; found in nervous, renal and serous affections.

III. *Uroërythin*, obtained by an addition of a solution of plumbic acetate to the urine, giving a *pinkish* precipitate; found in acute rheumatism, gout, and hepatic troubles.

23. UREA: amount in specimen: place a drop on platinum-foil plate, and to this add a drop of nitric acid; if urea in excess, crystals (uric nitrate) form at once; no immediate formation in normal urine; look out that albumen does not deceive you (8). 2. Having cleansed the plate by bringing to red heat in lamp flame, place double the quantity of urine upon it, concentrate it one-half by heat, and then add a drop of nitric acid; normal urine will instantly crystallize under this process; the slowness of crystallization in the specimen indicates, relatively, the deficiency of urea. The crystals of nitrate of urea are readily recognized by the microscope as 6-sided laminæ, or quadrilateral plates, often superimposed; (see (13), which are smaller plates.)

24. TYROSIN: greenish-yellow stars or needles under the microscope; nitric acid turns urine *deep orange*; the

yellow residue, after evaporation, changes to a *red* on addition of solution of soda.

URÆMIA: it is said that a piece of glass moistened with sulphuric acid and held to the escaping breath of such a patient, gives a white deposit upon the glass.

ALKALINITY: dependent upon a *fixed alkali*, the test-paper undergoes no change by drying; if on *ammonia*, test-paper changes to the original red color.

NOTE.—*Heat* only dissolves urates; *potash*, all deposits but the phosphates, and the oxalate of lime; *muriatic acid*, generally all deposits but uric acid. In all tests where reagents are employed, only a few drops of the reagent designated should be used to a test-tube one-third filled with the urine to be examined.

MICROSCOPICAL.

1	Deposit amorphous	[2]
	" crystalline	[3]
2	" sol. in lq. potassæ	urate of ammonia
	" insol. in do	phosphate of lime
3	Crystals octahedral	oxalate of lime
	" not do	[4]
4	" 6-sided laminæ sol. in lq. am	cystine
	" not do	[5]
5	" sol. in acetic acid	[6]
	" insol. in do	[8]
6	" penniform or prisms	nut'l. trip. phosph.
	" radiated or foliated	[7]
7	" sol. in acet. acid with efferv	carb. lime
	" do without efferv	bibas. trip. phosphs.
8	" dumb-bell or radiated	oxalurate lime
	" spherical or colored	[9]
9	" lozenge-shaped	uric acid
	" spherical	urate of soda, or ammonia

MUCUS CELL: granular and spherical, slightly larger than blood corpuscle, being about the 1-2500 of an inch in diameter. Contains one or more nuclei with nucleoli.

PUS CELL: resembles the mucus so closely that it is hard to draw the line between them. The chemical tests (10) and (11), will be needed to differentiate them.

RENAL CASTS: epithelial, granular, oily, waxy or bloody in their contents; vary from 1-300 to 1-1000 of an inch in diameter.

EPITHELIUM: *round*, from the kidneys and deeper layers of the bladder; *columnar*, or *conical* from the ureters or urethra; *scaly*, from the superficial layer of the bladder or vagina, the latter producing the larger and flaky aggregations.

SPERMATOZOA: apple-seed shaped bodies, with long caudal filaments.

FUNGI: *Bacteria*, trembling points (monads); vibrating lines of length of blood-corpuscle (staff-shaped); two or more of the staff-shaped joined together (vibrios); punctiform masses held together by some gelatinous substance (zoöglea-form). *Yeast* (*torulæ*), granular spores, or chain-like aggregations of cells. *Sarcinæ*, cuboids, or chains of cuboid cells, showing segmentation into cubes.

Obstetric Department.

CALENDAR.

RULE.—*Look in the first column for the month in which menstruation ceased; add to the day of the month on which this occurred* 6, *and the corresponding date in the month opposite this one will be the time for expected confinement.*

EXAMPLES: suppose menstruation ceased on the 3d of August; add to this 6, thus making 9; hence, the 9th of May following will be the expected day for confinement. Suppose it ceased on the 29th of September; adding 6, we have the 5th of October; the date opposite will be the date of confinement, viz.: the 5th of July.

January.....October	July.....April
February.....November	August.....May
March.....December	September.....June
April.....January	October.....July
May.....February	November.....August
June.....March	December.....September

EXTERNAL MEASUREMENTS OF NORMAL PELVES.

Tub'osity ischii to post. sup. spin. proc. op. side, 6½ in.
Ant. sup. spin. process to do.....7¾ in.
Trochanter major to do.....8¼ in.
Ant. sup. spin. proc. to spine last lumb. vertebra.....6¾ in.
Symph. pubis to post. sup. spin. proc. same side.....6¼ in.

A variation of one-half an inch, in any *two* measurements, from those above given, indicates deformity.

INTERNAL DIAMETERS OF NORMAL PELVES.

These measurements are the *mean* of those given by twenty of the leading foreign and American authors.

INLET: antero-post., 4.16 in.	generally given as	4
Transverse.....5.08.....	"	5
Oblique.....4.79.....	"	5
OUTLET: transverse 4.15.....	"	4
Antero-posterior.....4.16.....	"	4
Oblique.....4.41		

The antero-posterior diameter of outlet is increased from one-half to one inch, and the oblique one-fourth in., by the mobility of the coccyx.

SMALLEST ANTERO-POSTERIOR DIAMETER ADMITTING PASSAGE OF A LIVING CHILD AT TERM.

3½ in.—Burns, Clarke, Ray.
3 in.—Aitken, Bedford, Burch, Cazeaux, Davis, Denham, Meigs, Osborn, Ramsbotham.
2¾ in.—Barlow, Bush, Hamilton.

DIAMETERS OF FŒTAL HEAD AT TERM.

These measurements are the *mean* of those given by nine of the leading foreign and American authors.

Occipito-frontal	4.50 in.	Biparietal	3.61 in.
Occipito-mental	5.16 in.	Trachelo-bregmatic	3.75 in.
Fronto-mental	3.68 in.	Suboccipital	3.50 in.
Bitemporal	3.04 in.		

SHORTEST DIAMETER ALLOWING EMBRYOTOMY.

2½ in.—Busch (2¼), Churchill, Meigs.
2⅛ in.—Bedford, Cazeaux, Dubois.
2 in.—Dewees, Hull, Jacquemier, Burns?, Campbell?.
1½ in.—Barlow, Hamilton, Osborn, Ramsbotham.

SIZE OF FŒTUS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1st mo. *ovum* the size of pigeon's egg.
2nd " size of hen's; embryo 1.2 in. long; weighs 62 gr.
3rd " size of goose's; embryo 2.7...3.5 in. long; 310 gr.
4th " *fœtus* 6.6 in. long; wt., 1,860 gr.; sex determinable.
5th " length, 7...10.3 in.; weight, 4,400 gr.
6th " length, 11...13 in.; weight, 9,827 gr.
7th " length, 13...15 in.; wt., 42 oz.; may live few days.
8th " length, 15...17 in.; weight, 49 oz.
9th " length, 16...17 in.; weight, 49 oz.
Term, length, 20 in.; weight, 7 lbs.

PREGNANCY, EVIDENCES OF: *Presumptive*—1. Suppression of menses. 2. Nausea and vomiting (ceasing before quickening). 3. Depraved appetite. 4. Salivation. 5. Changes in breast, nipple, etc., in color of vagina, and production of chloasma uterinum.

Probable—1. Changes of uterus and abdomen; (*a*) descent of uterus the first two months, and inclination of neck to left side; (*b*) rising in abdomen at third month, with a right lateral obliquity; (*c*) fourth month, fundus midway to umbilicus; (*d*) fifth month, on level with umbilicus; (*e*) sixth month, two fingers' breadth above umbilicus; (*f*) seventh month, midway to sternum; (*g*) eighth month, nearly to sternum, with cough and palpitation; (*h*) ninth month, settling of womb. 2. Changes in position of urethra, being drawn up with the uterus. 3. Œdema of lower extremities. 4. Changes of neck of uterus, as becoming patulous, with glandular secretion.

Positive.—1. Quickening, average time being at 4½ months; is to be distinguished from assumed. 2. *Ballotement*, though no proof against pregnancy if not elicited. 3. Pulsations of fœtal heart. 4. *Bruit placentaire* (*?*) 5. Pulsation of umbilical cord (?)

LABOR, SIGNS OF: *Preliminary*—1. Neck of uterus obliterated, feeling like a "ring;" large enough to admit the index in multiparæ. 2. For two or three days an "uneasy" or slightly contracting uterus. 3. Sinking forwards

of fundus, with proportionate accessibility of finger to os; (*b*) frequent desire to urinate; (*c*) discharge of vaginal mucus. 4. Hæmorrhoids—increasing œdema of legs—pains in hips and loins. 5. Morbid action of mind.

Essential.—True intermitting labor pains, beginning at fundus. 2. Dilatation—longer to open to size of a half-dollar than to complete the process; rigors and emesis common. 3. Muco-sanguineous discharge. 4. Formation and rupture of "bag of waters." Tremblings and loss of consciousness frequent at completion of dilatation.

POSITION AND PRESENTATION: if fœtal pulsation heard *below* a line dividing the uterus mid-way horizontally, *vertex.* If *above* that line, *breech.* If *below*, and to the *left*, *first position.* If *below* and to the *right*, *second position.* If *below* 134 pulsations per minute, probably *male*; if *above*, probably *female.*

Presumptive proof of first position: 1. Heart beats plainest on *left* side (see above.) 2. Motion having been felt most on *right* side, as the "fourth position" rarely occurs. 3. Anterior fontanelle, having its long prong frontally, being up and back, as regards the vagina, and generally being out of reach of finger. 4. Widest, and most dependent part of tumor in *front*, the slope being backwards and upwards; (if third position, the posterior part of tumor is lowest and widest in the vagina).

RIGID OS: unguentum belladonnæ to os; warm water injections; æther or chloroform to "lulling" effect; dilators, ipecacuanha or antimonii et potassii tartras *ad nauseam.*

PAINS: increase by ergota; opium; chloral. The two latter if deficiency dependent upon nervous excitement. *Never* give ergot unless you can complete delivery at any moment. Assurance from attendant goes a great ways; electricity; frictions over abdomen; compression of uterus; *introduction of elastic catheter between uterus and ovum;* warm water injection; plugging vagina; *rupturing of membranes*, if they be ready to rupture.

DURING stage of expulsion, do *not* allow patient "to go to stool"; use a bed-pan.

ALLOW *walking* only when head is in brim of pelvis, and *not* after the os is dilated and the membranes ready to rupture.

PLACENTA PREVIA: hæmorrhage generally begins at sixth month with cervix undilated and swelling of vaginal region of womb. In these earlier stages, rest, cooling drinks, and lastly the tampon are needed. *At labor*, hæmorrhage is during, not between, the pains; rest, cool room, cooling drinks and astringents; ice; opium and lead to allay contractions; astringent and iced injections; tampon; rupture membranes (Simpson), and if this fails and os undilated and below seventh month, separate placenta and extract; should os be readily dilated, turn and extract child, after separating a single placental cotyledon. Be chary of *accouchement forcé*. Simpson says: "separation of placenta is safe compared with turning." Ergota, hypodermically, if indicated.

FOOT EXTRACTION: being seated close to edge of bed, with patient's feet supported by chairs, oil back of hand, introduce (a part or the whole) into the vagina and grasp both feet (if both presenting), making traction; when born, the legs (the toes generally pointing backwards) are to be grasped higher up, the stronger, if not the entire, traction to be upon the one *nearest the pubes*, hereby assisting materially the proper rotation of the child for the head delivery; guard against "a riding (being astraddle) of the cord" in this stage; if delay in delivery of head, reintroduce the hand, insert finger into the child's mouth and *flex the chin upon the chest*, then use traction aided by abdominal pressure, remembering the head, as soon as liberated from the brim, rotates backwards (face to sacrum); to prevent perinæal laceration, carry body gradually upwards over the pubes as it is "born"; the hip lying next to the pubes, and the same shoulder and portion of the head, is generally to be first liberated.

TURNING: chloroform, opium, antimony, or venesection, as preparatory; lateral, or elbow-knee position of patient best; oil all but the *inside* of hand; choose the hand that will best grasp the back of the heels, which most generally corresponds to the opposite side of woman's pelvis in which the feet are; introduce it between the abdominal surface of child and uterus, membranes (if unruptured) intervening; one knee, the opposite to the presenting arm or shoulder, which is the upper knee, is grasped, and with traction and abdominal manipulation is brought down, the membranes generally rupturing. (Not necessary, generally, to bring down both knees or feet, and by choosing the opposite one to the presenting arm you get a rotation that more readily withdraws the arm into the uterus.) Traction can now be used to hasten delivery, if need be, all being the same as in *ordinary* foot or knee extraction.

☞ As the knee is easier reached, makes less pressure upon the uterine wall during the rotation, it is preferable to grasping the foot. To discriminate from elbow, remember the *convexity of the knee points towards the face.* Introduce hand into *vagina* during pains, into *uterus* during intervals, *turn during intervals only.* Unnecessary to bring down *both* knees or feet, save in rare instances.

HÆMORRHAGE *during labor*: prognosis for child is bad, and for mother also, especially if placenta is detached; in this latter case *deliver immediately*, by incising os, or dilating, or both (if the case be not placenta previa); ergota, hypodermically or internally; frictions to uterus, and kneading through abdomen; cold abdominal *douche* or slapping with cold wet towels. 2. If ovum not separated, then tampon might be applied till uterus is dilated, giving ergota and keeping up abdominal compression and frictions to keep uterus contracted; quiet necessary in both cases.

Post partum: head low, in horizontal position; absolute quiet; cool air; acidulated drinks; ergota hypodermically or *per orem*; grasp the uterus through the abdominal walls and compress it; introduce the left hand

into the uterus and then compress it against the right from without; compress uterus against the sacrum, ilium or pubes; *compress abdominal aorta;* ice-water *douche* to abdomen; clap towels wrung from ice-water upon abdomen; electricity, continuous current; transfusion; ice placed to the os through the vagina; *never* tampon.

COLLAPSE, or SYNCOPE, from hæmorrhage: quiet; head low; stimulants guardedly, as brandy, egg-nog, milk-punch, strong coffee with opii tr.; compression of arteries of extremities in order to throw the blood more into the heart, brain and lungs.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS: venesection; chloroform; chloral potassic bromide; purgatives; veratrum viride; morphiæ sulphas; hot pack; hasten delivery; prevent patient from injuring tongue and lips by inserting cork, or piece of soft wood, between the teeth.

FORCEPS: *in lower strait*, to be applied to sides of the child's head. 1. If rotation has not occured, rotate. 2. If occiput to pubes, traction to be downwards, outwards, *upwards* over pubes. 3. If face to pubes, traction *downwards*, outwards, and finely upwards over pubes.

In superior strait: to be applied with reference to the mother, *i. e.*, to the sides of the pelvis. 1. Rotate the head to its nearest position. 2. Flex chin upon the breast. 3. Then traction, rotation and extension in conformity to the natural motions of the passage of a child. The female blade should be introduced first. The introduction should be *between* pains, desisting as soon as they come on.

INVERSIO UTERI: replace at once, which is then easily done; if placenta slightly separated, do not detach till reposition is achieved; retain hand in uterus till it has contracted quite firmly, to prevent recurrence; ergota, cold *douche*, and electricity to favor contraction; keep strict dorsal decubitus and abdomino-muscular rest for several days.

LACERATED PERINÆUM: *avoid*, so far as possible, by I. Having patient assume the "anatomical" position.

II. By supporting the perinæum and so direct the head up over the pubes. III. By inserting finger in anus and drawing this and the perinæum forward. IV. Holding head back during a strong pain, and then, in the interval succeeding, gradually push the rima vulvæ back over the head. *Surgically treat* by *serre-fines* or introducing the requisite number of silver sutures to secure intimate coaptation of the parts at once, unless health or accidental circumstances necessiate the delay. The knees of the patient should be bound together, and the thighs kept coapted during healing.

Vagina: hæmorrhage rarely severe; pieces of ice, or mild styptics, generally suffice; a tampon may be applied for a short time.

Vulva: frequent, but not generally severe; if into the "bulb," hæmorrhage often alarming; a stream of cold water, or ice, or cotton dipped in ferri subsulphatis liquor, should be applied to the vessels; coaptation of the thighs and quiet necessary. Be careful of rectal action in all these cases.

ALWAYS empty the bladder and rectum before *any* obstetric "operation."

DILATATION of 2 inches for extraction of placenta, 2½ inches for introduction of hand, required.

Eruption of Teeth.

Deciduous, 20 in number: central incisors.....7th mo.; lateral incisors...7—10th mo.; ant. molars.....12—14th mo.; canine.....14—20th mo.; post. molars....18—36th mo.;

Permanent, 32 in number: first molars.....6½ years; two mid. incisors, 7th year; two lat. incisors.....8th year; first bicuspids...9—10th year; sec. bicusps...10—11th year; canine.....11—12th year; sec. molars.....12—14th year; wisdom.....17th—21st year; Those of the lower jaw generally precede those of the upper by one or two months.

Visceral Measurements, etc.

THE HEART.

REGIONAL ANATOMY: extends transversely from one-half inch to right of sternum to within one-half inch of left nipple; vertically from, and including, the second to the fifth intercostal space, the auricles being on a line with the third costal cartilages, and extending a little above and below them.

MEASUREMENTS: longitudinally, 5 inches; transversely, from median line to the left, on third rib, 2½ to 3 inches: on fourth rib, 3½ to 4 inches; on fifth rib, 3 to 3½ inches. Extends ½ inch to right of dextral border of sternum.

VALVES: *aortic*, behind sternum, near left edge, and in line of third intercostal space; *mitral*, behind left fourth costal cartilage near sternum; *pulmonary*, behind left third costo-sternal articulation; *tricuspid*, behind center of sternum on line of fourth costo-sternal articulation.

AREA PERCUSSIONAL DULLNESS: *superficial*, triangular, apex below left third costo-sternal articulation, the base on line with sixth costal cartilage; does not exceed 2 in. in any direction. *Deep*, (brought out by strong percussion) corresponds to cardial measurements, the central portion being the area of "superficial dullness."

MURMURS: *aortic*, whole length and (upper part) width sternum. Only murmur that is propagated into the carotids. If "obstructive," is heard with first sound of heart, maximum intensity being heard at second dextral sterno-costal articulation. If "regurgitant," is diastolic maximum intensity at the same place as the "obstructive." *Mitral*, "obstructive" blubbering murmur just before the first heart-sound, maximum intensity being near apex beat; is larger than any other murmur; never heard at the back. "Regurgitant" takes the place of, or follows, first heart-sound, greatest intensity being at apex beat; nearly

as intense between 5th and 8th vertebræ at the back. *Pulmonic*, are rare and are limited to a small circular area about the region of the valves. *Tricuspid*, "regurgitant" heard in a triangular area extending (and partially including) from the second to the fifth intercostal space, left side though rarely heard above third rib; the base corresponds to line drawn from fifth left to fourth right intercostal space. Point of greatest intensity, near xiphoid cartilage, left side. Is a blowing murmur heard with, or taking the place of, the first heart-sound. Jugular pulsation pathognomonic when it can be detected.

THE KIDNEY.

AREA OF PERCUSSIONAL DULLNESS: patient should lie on the face; the long diameter extends from the eleventh rib to the crest of the ilium, and measures 4 inches; the transverse diameter measures 2 inches.

THE LIVER.

AREA OF PERCUSSIONAL DULLNESS: extends from lateral surface of eighth right rib obliquely upwards accross the chest to 2 inches beyond median line on level with the fifth intercostal space, measuring some 12 inches; superiorly it is limited by the fifth rib, inferiorly by the free borders of the lower ribs. At the right of the median line, in front, the transverse diameter of this area measures 3 inches; on a line with the right nipple, 4; on the side, 4½, on the back, 4.

THE SPLEEN.

Have patient lie on right side, when the superior border will be found to be limited by the ninth rib; the inferior, by free borders of the "floating" ribs; this gives the long diameter and measures between 4 and 5 inches. The short diameter varies from 3 to 4 inches.

Exanthematica.

VARIOLA: *incubation*, 12 days. *Eruption*, third day of fever; appears first on face, then on neck and trunk; feels

like grains of sand beneath the skin, and does not disappear on pressure or stretching the skin; it is distinctly papular, fever remitting as soon as out. *Scabs* form on ninth day and fall off 5 or 6 days afterward. *Temperature*, 104° to 106°. *Danger*, septicæmia, pyæmia, and secondary (suppurative) fever.

SCARLATINA: *incubation*, 2 to 6 days. *Efflorescence*, on second day of fever; shows first on neck and chest; brightest on parts covered; declines after 3 days; disappears on pressure or extension of the skin. *Temperature*, 104° to 106°. *Danger*, nephritis or pulmonary œdema. "Strawberry" tongue, and throat complications.

RUBEOLA: *incubation*, 10 to 14 days. *Eruption*, third or fourth day of fever; showing first on forehead; is patchy and brightest on parts exposed; fever does *not* abate on its appearance; declines in three or four days, and disappears on pressure or extension of the skin. *Temperature*, 101° to 102°. *Danger*, pneumonia and capillary bronchitis; Catarrhal (coryza) complications.

VARICELLA: *incubation*, 3 to 4 days. *Eruption*, second or third day, resembling water-blisters; first appears on breast and shoulders, and does not implicate the lower extremities; disappears on pressure, and totally in 5 days. *Danger*, none, and rarely any constitutional disturbance.

Pronunciation of Medico-Biographical Names.

[These can, at most, be but approximate, as it is impossible to render into English the sounds of the German *umlauted* letters, or their equivalents; the French *nasal* sounds; the German *tsayhah*, etc. Where â, ê or ô occurs the *long* sound, of the letter so marked, is to be given.

Abercromby (ab'er-krum''-by)	Aetius (a-e'shi-us)
Abernethy (ab'er-nee''thy)	Alibert (ah'li-ber'')
Abul-Kasim (ah'bool-kah''-sim)	Amussat (ah'moo-sah'')
	Andral (a*ng*'drahl'')
	Aran (ah'ra*ng*'')

Aretæus (a'ree-tee'us)
As'cle-pi''a-des
Auerbach (ower'bach)
Avenzoar (av'en-zô''ar)
Avicenna (av'esen''na)
Bacchetti (bah-kee'tee)
Baillie (bâ'lee)
Bärensprung (bâr''en-sprung)
Basedow (bah'zee-dow)
Basset (bah'say'')
Bäumler (boim'ler)
Baudelocque (bô'de-lock'')
Baudot (bô'dô'')
Bauer (bow'er)
Baum (bowm)
Baumés (bô'may'')
Bayle (bail)
Bazin (bah'zeng'')
Beclard (bay'klahr'')
Becquerel (bek'eh-rel'')
Begin (bâ'zheng'')
Bellocq (bel'lock'')
Bernard (ber'nar'')
Bichat (bê'shah'')
Biermer (beer'mer)
Billroth (beel''rote)
Bischoff (bish'off)
Blachet (blah'shay'')
Blainville (blang'veel'')
Blandin (blang'deng'')
Blatin (blah'teng'')
Böhmer (bee'mer)
Boerhaave (boor''hah'veh)
Boinet (bwah'nay'')
Boivin (bwah'veng'')
Bonnafont (bon'na-fong'')
Bonnet (bon'nay'')
Bouchardat (boo'shar-dah'')
Bouchut (boo'shoo'')
Bouillaud (boo'i-lô'')
Boulard (boo'lahr'')
Bouvier (boo'vi-â'')
Boyer (bwah'yâ'')
Braun (brown)
Braunschweig (brown'-shwyg)
Brechet (bre'shay'')
Briand (bree'ang'')
Brown-Séquard (-say'kahr'')
Brücke (bree'keh)
Caillants (kah'lang'')
Caillault (kah'lô)
Capuron (kah'poo-rong'')
Cassan (kah'sang'')
Cazeaux (kah'zô'')
Cazenave (kah'zenahve'')
Celsi (chel'see)
Champonnière (shong'-pong-i-â'')
Chassaignac (shah'sen-yahk'')
Chausit (shô'see'')
Chaussier (shô'se â'')
Chiari (kee-ah-ree'')
Chomel (shô'may'')
Chopart (shô'pahr'')
Civiale (sev'e-ahl'')
Cloquet (klô'kâ'')
Cobbold (cob'bolt)
Coccius (côk''si-us')
Colombat (co'long-bah'')
Combe (koom)
Conheim (kôn'heim)
Coste (cost)
Coster (cos'tâ'')
Courtenay (koort'nâ'')
Crichton (kry'ton)

Cruveilhier (kroo'vail-yâ")
Cullérier (kul-lay'ri-â")
Czermak (tsher'mahk)
De Boismont (de bwah-mo*ng*")
Décès (day-say")
De Jongh (de'zo*ng*")
De Lafaye (de'lah-fay")
De la Motte (de'la-mot")
Delpech (del'paysh")
Deneux (day'new")
Denham (den'am)
Depaul (day'pôl")
Deroubaix (day'roo bay")
Desault (day'zô")
Desmarres (day'mahr")
Devergie (day'ver-zhy")
Deville (day'vil")
Dieffenbach (deef'en-ba*h*k)
Dieulafoy (d'ew'la-fô"ah)
Donne (do*ng*)
Dubois-Raymond (doo'bo-ah-ray'mo*ng*)
Duchek (dew-shek)
Duchenne (doo'she*ng*")
Duges (doo'zhay")
Duparcque (doo'park")
Dupuytren (doo'pwe-tre*ng*")
Dusch (doosh)
Ebermaier (â'ber-my"er)
Eulenburg (oi'len-burg)
Eustachio (use-tay'chee-o)
Fallin (fal'le*ng*)
Fau (foe)
Flourens (floo're*ng*")
Fordyce (for'dice)
Forget (for'zhay")
Förster (fer'ster)
Fournié (foor'ni-â)
Frankenhäuser (-hoiser)
Friedreich (freed'rych)
Galenus (ga-lee'nus)
Gallard (gal'lar")
Garin (gar'e*ng*")
Geigel (guy-gel)
Geissler (gys'ler)
Gendrin (zhen'dre*ng*)
Gibert (zhee'ber")
Gioppi (jop'pee)
Giraud-Teulon (zhe'rô-to-lo*ng*")
Girault (zhe'rô")
Goffin (gof'fe*ng*")
Goffres (gof'fray")
Graefe (grâf'feh)
Grünhagen (green"hah'gen)
Guido (gwee'dô)
Guilbert (gil'ber")
Guéniot (gay'ni-ô')
Guenzburg (geens'bur*g*)
Guerin (gay're*ng*")
Guersant (gâr'sa*ng*")
Guyon (gy'o*ng*")
Haenisch (hân-ish)
Hennig (hay'ni*g*)
Hervieux (her'view")
Heubner (hoib-ner)
Heurteloup (hewr'te-loo")
Heuter (hoi'ter)
Hey (hay)
Hillier (hil'i-â")
Hip-poc"ra-tes)
Huguier (hoo'goo'-i-â")
Hyrtl (hir'tle)
Iwanoff (ê"van-off)
Jaccoud (zhah'coo")
Jaeger (yâ'ger)
Javal (yah'val")

Jobert (zho'ber'')
Joulin (zhoo'le*ng*'')
Juergensen (your-gen-sen)
Kiwisch (kee'weesh)
Klob (klop)
Kölliker (kel''le-ker')
Köster (kes'ter)
Kühne (kee'ne)
Kussmaul (koos'maul)
Laaser (lah'ah'say'')
Laborderie (lah'bor-der'i-â'')
Lacroix (lah'crô''-ah)
Lancereaux (la*ng*'see-rô'')
Lallemand (lal'mo*ng*'')
Langenbeck (lahng''en-bâk')
Larcher (lar'shay'')
Larrey (lar'ray'')
Lebert (lay'ber'')
Lebrun (lay-bru*ng*'')
Lefaucheux (lay'faw-shoo'')
Legouest (lay'gou-â'')
Leichenstern (like-en-stern)
Lenoir (le*ng*'wahr'')
Lesouef (lay's'way'')
Leube (loi-be)
Leuckhart (loik'hart)
Leudet (loi'det)
Levrat (lay'vrah'')
Liebermeister (lee-ber-mys'-ter)
Liebreich (lee'brych)
Lisfranc (lee'fra*ng*'')
Littré (lit'tray'')
Longet (lo*ng*'zhay'')
Louis (loo'ee'')
Lücke (lee'keh)
Luschka (lush'ka)
Macleod (mc'cloud'')
Mahon (mah'o*ng*'')
Malgaigne (mahl'-gain''ye)
Malpighi (mal-pee'gee)
Marotte (mah'rote'')
Masse (mahs)
Mauriceau (mô're-sô)
Mayer (mier)
Mayor (may'ôh'')
Meckle (may'k'l)
Meigs (meggs)
Meissner (mice'ner)
Meric (may'ree)
Mikschik (meek'sheek)
Mondino (mon-dee'no)
Montault (mo*ng*'tô'')
Moreau (mo'rô'')
Morgaigne (mor'gain''ye)
Möser (me'ser)
Mourongval (moo'ro*ng*-va'l'')
Müller (meel'er)
Naboth (nah'bôt)
Naegele (nâ'ge-le)
Naunyn (now-neen')
Negrier (nay'gri-â'')
Nélaton (nay'lah-to*ng*'')
Neudörfer (noi'deer''fer)
Neugebauer (noi'ge-bow'er)
Niemeyer (nee''my'er)
Nivet (nee'vay'')
Nonat (no'nah'')
Nothnagel (note-nah'gel)
Obernier (ô-bairn-yâ')
Oertel (er-tel)
Ollenroth (ol''len'rote)
Ollivier (ol-lev'i-â'')
Oppolzer (op-pol'tser)
Par-a-çel'sus
Paré (pah'ray'')
Paris (pah'ree'')

Passavant (pah'sah-va*ng'*)
Perrin (per're*ng''*)
Petit (p'tee)
Pétrequin (pay'tre-keen'')
Pilz (pilts)
Plouget (ploo'zhay'')
Palli (pal'lee)
Pouchet (poo'shay'')
Poupart (poo'par'')
Puech (peesh)
Ranvier (ra*ng'*vi-â'')
Rayer (rah'yâ'')
Raulin (rô'le*ng''*)
Raynaud (ray-no'')
Recamier (ray'cam-i-â'')
Reliquet (rel'i-kâ'')
Remak (ray'ma*hk*)
Richard (ree'shar'')
Richerand (ree'sher-an*ng''*)
Richett (ree'shet'')
Ricord (ree'cor')
Riecke (reek'eh)
Riegel (rê-gel)
Rindfleisch (rinnd-flysh)
Robert (ro'ber'')
Robin (ro'be*ng''*)
Rochard (ro'shar'')
Roche (rôsh)
Rodier (ro'di-â'')
Rollet (rol'lay'')
Rosenthal (ro''sen-tal')
Rouget (roo'zhay'')
Roux (roo)
Rüdinger (ree''ding'er)
Rühle (rê-le)
Ruysch (roish)
Sabatier (sah'bah-ti-â'')
Sacchi (sahk'kee)
Saemish (say'meesh)
Sanson (sa*ng'*so*ng''*)
Scanzoni (skan'tso''ne)h
Schauenburg (shau''en-berg')
Scheffler (shef'fler)
Schlegel (shlay'gel)
Schmidt (shmit)
Schönlein (shen'lyn)
Schröder (shre'der)
Schröter (shret-er)
Schuh (shoo)
Schultze (shool'tse)
Scultet (skool'tay'')
Scul-tê'tus
Sédillot (say'dil-lô)
Seitz (sights)
Seutin (soi'teen)
Sichel (sic*kh'*el)
Siebold (see'bolt)
Simon (see'mo*ng''*)
Sömmering (se''mâ'ring)
Sous (soo)
Stellwag (stâl'vwa*kh*)
Steudener (stoi'den-er)
Stillé (steel'lay'')
Struwe (stroo'feh)
Sydenham (sid'en-'am'')
Tanchon (ta*ng'*sho*ng''*)
Tansini (tan'see''nee)
Tarnier (tar'ni-â'')
Téallier (tail'i-â'')
Tessier (tes'si-â'')
Theden (tay'den)
Theile (tyl'leh)
Thiersch (teersh)
Thierfelder (teer-fel-der)
Tobold (to'bolt)
Traube (trow'be)
Trélat (tray'lah'')

Tröltsch (treltsh)
Trousseau (troo'sô")
Tschausoff (tchaw'soff)
Türk (teerk)
Ucelli (oo-chee'lee)
Uhde (oo'deh)
Vallette (val'let")
Valleix (val'leh")
Veiel (vy'el)
Veit (fight)
Velpeau (vel'pô")
Vesalius (vay-sah'lee-o)
Vidal (vee'dahl)
Virchow (feer'kô)
Vogel (fô'gel)
Voigtel (vwah'tel")
Voisin (vwah'se*ng*")
Völcker (fel'ker)
Wagner (vwahg'ner)
Walther (vwal'ter)
Weber (vway'ber)
Wecker (vway'ker)
Wyss (vwice)
Wendt (vwent)
Wolff (vwolf)
Wundt (vwoont)
Zehetmayer (tsât"my'er)
Zenken (tsân'ken)
Ziemsen (tseem'sen)
Zuelzer (tsool-tser)

Table of Fees.

Apportioned by the N. J. State Medical Society.

Those prefixed by an * are taken from the Philadelphia Society's table; those in *italics* are from the Detroit schedule of prices, no specifications having been made for the same in the New Jersey schedule.

GENERAL PRACTICE.

Visit when family physician	$ 1— 2
When first visit requires minute examination	3—10
Each hour of detention	1
Prescription to another member of family	1
Visit at night	2—4
Single visit when not family physician	3—5
First visit as consulting physician	3—10
Each subsequent visit as such	2—4
If consultation at night	4—10
Remaining all night (not obstet.)	10—20
Rising at night and prescribing	2—5
Examination of insane person	5—10
Surgical visits	3—5
Ordinary midwifery	10—30
Difficult midwifery	15—50
Mileage when above two miles	0.50
*Cæsarean section	250

All subsequent visits to be charged as ordinary visits.

OFFICE PRACTICE.

Advice, no prospective treatment	$ 3—5
Ditto, when family physician	1—2
Advice when minute examination required	3—10
Subsequent advice for same malady	1—2
Written advice or opinion	2—20
Certificate of health	1—2
Gonorrhœa, *in advance*	5—20
Syphilis, " "	10—50
Vaccination	1—3
Fitting truss	5—10
Life insurance examination	4

SURGERY.

*Anæsthetic, administration of	$ 10
Abscess or sinus, opening	1—5
Amputation, arm or leg	10—50
" *finger or toe	10
" *hip joint	250
" *shoulder joint	200
" *thigh*	100–500
Cataract or Iridectomy	25—100
Extirpation of eye	100–150
Other eye operations	10—50
Catheterization, ordinary	2—3
" difficult	3—5
Dislocation, hip	50—100
" *shoulder*	25—50
" *elbow, knee, ankle*	25—50
Other dislocations	10—20
Fistula *anal	25
" *perinæal	60
" vesico-vaginal	25—100
Foreign bodies in ear, nose or throat	5—50
Fractures, reduction and first dressing	15—50
Subsequent visits	regular charge
Harelip	20—50
*Hæmorrhoids	25
Hernia, by manipulation	3—25
" by operation	20—100
Hydrocele, palliative	10
" radical operation for	25
Ligation of arteries	10—100
*Lithotomy	200
Mammary gland, extirpation	50—200
*Nævus	10
Necrosis	25—100
Paracentesis	10—50
Paraphimosis and phimosis	5—30

*Pessary, introduction of	$ 5
Plastic operations	25—100
Polypus, uterine or rectal	25—100
" *nose or ear*	5—50
Post mortem	10—25
*Resection of large bones or joints	150
" *of small do	50
Stricture, urethral, division of	10—30
" *nasal duct*	25—50
Stomach pump	5—25
Staphylorraphy	50—200
Talipes	50—200
Tenotomy	5—25
Testicle, extirpation	50—200
Tonsil, excision	5—50
Tracheotomy	25—100
Trephining	25—100
Tumors, removal of	5—50
Uterus inverted, reduction	25—100
Uvula, excision of	5—50

"SHORT STOPS."

ADHESIVE PLASTER: remove the plaster sticking to the skin by wetting with a mixture of ol. terebinthinæ and ol. olivæ, equal parts, afterwards washing off with soap.

ALCOHOLISM (*acute*): emetic, or stomach pump; cold *douche* to the head and breast; warmth to feet and limbs; artificial respiration (see page 62) may be demanded; as soon as can swallow, lq. ammonii acetatis or aq. ammoniæ.

ANÆSTETHICS: all should be quiet; be sure patient's clothes are *all* thorougly unfastened; *never* give in a sitting posture or upon a full stomach; give slowly at first; should be given by competent persons. Pure chloroform leaves no odor after its evaporation. The following has been recommended by the "London Committee" as the most desirable form for administration: ℞. Alcoholici, portio I; Chloroformi, portio II; Ætheris, portio III. Give on flannel stretched over a wire frame. *Watch:* pulse, respiration, and countenance. *Signs of danger:* spasms; lividity of face; feeble or irregular pulse; difficult breathing. *Never* give chloroform to a patient with fatty degeneration of

the heart, with a constant tendency to syncope, or with a debilitated and deranged state of brain. *Cold diet* for 24 hours after administration, to prevent sickness; iced milk the best. A teaspoonful of brandy just before administration, will be found beneficial.

Local: Carbolic acid, 1 part to 20 of water, paint the part to be incised for 20 minutes, then apply the pure acid, it will not then destroy the skin. Incise immediately. Also ether spray or "freezing mixtures" may be used.

ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS: salicylic or carbolic acid; comp. tr. benzoini; as *stimulant*, balsamum Peruvianum.

APNŒA: from *drowning*, *hanging*, *anæsthetics*, etc., see pages 62, 63.

From foreign bodies in air passages: if round and smooth, invert the patient and strike on the back; laryngotomy; tracheotomy.

Of the new-born: clean mucus out of nostrils and throat; catheterize the trachea, and suck up the mucus. "Marshall Hall's method," by placing child on abdomen, then bringing into lateral posture (see page 62), repeating slowly and deliberately. "Schulze's method," by placing the thumbs upon the ant. surface of thorax, the indices in the axillæ, and the other fingers along the back, the face of the child being from you; rotate the child, by swinging upwards, so that the inferior extremities turn over towards you. In a moment re-rotate to the original position. Do not support head or legs in the forward rotation; their bending upon or towards the abdomen gives a forced expiration.

APOPLEXY: palliative, as horizontal position, with head raised, cool air, quiet, constriction of clothing removed; if stomach *full*, a non-depressing emetic; 2 or 3 drops of ol. tiglii on the tongue, unless there is anæmia, is good practice; cold to the head in all stages. If from "shock," stimulating enemata and baths. "Bleeding" is uncalled for save in unquestionable cases of congestion; where coma is profound, showing considerable hæmorrhage, do not "bleed." Artificial respiration of use.

BANDAGE, PLASTER: *delay* hardening by the addition of little size or stale beer to the mixture. *Accelerate* the hardening by the use of warm water and salt.

BURNS: carbolic acid lotion; ℞. acidi tannici ʒj; chloroformi gtt. xx; cerati simplicis ʒj. M. Spread upon lint and cover the parts affected; or, ℞. liquoris calcis et olei olivæ *ana* partes æquales, applying upon lint or linen; poultice.

CONVULSIONS—*epileptic:* unloosen patient's clothes; horizontal posture; fresh air; only a partial confinement of motions; cold water sprinkled in face; these will generally be sufficient.

2. *Uræmic:* hot air or vapor bath; active hydragogue cathartics; dry cupping; hot applications to loins; chloroform; venesection (rarely).

3. *In children:* fresh air; loosen clothing; sprinkling cold water on face and chest; place feet in hot water to which mustard has been added; a general hot bath from 5 to 15 minutes; chloroform, withholding it as soon as spasmodic movements cease; emetics and cathartics if from stomachic or intestinal irritation; lance the gums if from teething; chloral and bromides internally.

4. *Hysterical:* diagnose from other convulsions by sensibility being incomplete; pupils undilated and responsive to light; pulse normal; no biting of tongue; no lividity of face. Treat by loosening clothes thoroughly; dash *cold* water on face and breast; close mouth and nostrils firmly for a moment so the patient cannot breathe; assafœdita, valeriana or lq. am. acetatis may be given.

NOTE.—In all cases of *true* convulsions place a cork, or piece of soft wood, or roll of cotton between the teeth of the patient, to prevent wounding of the tongue, lips or cheeks. It has been considered advantageous to place the patient upon the *left* side when convulsed.

EPISTAXIS: keep head elevated and cool; make the feet and hands warm by plunging them into hot water; apply ice-water over the nose; if alarming, resort at once to the tampon; insufflations rarely beneficial.

FRACTURES: *simple into joints* should be put up with limb at most convenient angle, as anchylosis generally ensues. *Compound* into joints require exsection, if in the upper extremities, amputation if in the lower; that is if they be important joints. *Impacted* should not have their fragments separated, hence be chary of manipulation. *Simple, with lacerated arterial trunk,* cut down and ligate *above*, not on, the seat of injury.

Measuring the superior extremity for fracture: I. extremity of acromian process to external condyle of humerus. (*b*). From tip of coracoid process to the inner condyle of humerus. II. From condyles of humerus to the styloid process of the ulna and radius. *Lower extremity:* Ant. sup. spinous process ilium to inferior border patella, pushing the latter up as far as the ligament will allow (*b*). Crest of ilium to top of trochanter major. (*b*). Patella (inf. border) to either of the malleoli. (*c*). Ant. sup. spinous process ilium to either malleoli. If a line be drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to tuberosity ischii, a normally placed trochanter major will just touch this line. (Nélaton's test line.)

In warm-water treatment coat the member with oil so as to prevent too great swelling. Also clean off the pus, as it is apt to coagulate and so prevent a free discharge.

☞ Always tendency of integument about a fracture to slough, hence see that your splints are *well* padded, and do not press upon the seat of injury.

FROSTBITE: keep all warmth away till natural warmth comes back; frictions with snow or ice-water; cold enemata of spirits or ammonia; dry frictions.

HÆMOPTYSIS: salt; gallic acid; plumbic acetate, or other astringents; inhalation of astringents from the atomizer; nux vomica; ergota; plumbic acetate.

HÆMORRHAGE. 1. *From teeth extraction:* empty the sockets of all coagulum and plug with cotton, moistened with subsulphate of iron, over this apply a pad of dry cotton cloth and close the jaws firmly.

2. *Arterial:* torsion; ligature; lq. ferri subsulphatis; actual cautery; compression; ice; *hot* water. The last at 100° to 115° applied continuously for 10 or 15 minutes, especially applicable for uterine, or pelvic congestions.

HEAT: prolonged at 134° F. destroys tape-worm; at 160°, trichinæ.

INSOLATION (sunstroke): (*no hemiplegia*); absolute rest and quiet; free air; loose clothes; cold to head, chest and neck, as ice, *douche*, and sponging; potassic bromide in cold water enemata; stimulants in frequent and feeble pulse; venesection only when *full* pulse, livid face, stertorous breathing, throbbing carotids; same as to use of ol. tiglii; chloroform, if convulsious; sinapisms.

LIGHTNING: recumbent posture; loosen clothing; stimulants, as ammonia, brandy, etc., by mouth or rectum; for "burns", see page 94; tonics and galvanism as "after-treatment."

OZONE: ℞. Potassii permanganatis, ʒj; Acidi oxalici, ʒj, moistened with twice the amount of water (by bulk), will omit ozone freely enough to ozonize a large room. The powder should be again moistened in two hours by a small amount of water.

PHLEBOTOMY: select the cephalic or median-cephalic vein.

SEA SICKNESS: Amyl nitrite, have 3 drops inhaled from handkerchief. Potossii bromide internally.

SPECTACLES: use cobalt *blue* and *not* the green-glass spectacles, for cases of photophobia, or where strong light may prove injurious to the retina.

SYNCOPE: loosen clothes; fresh air; place patient in the horizontal posture with head *low;* sprinkle cold water over the face, and apply volatile substances to the nose; stimulants internally; artificial respiration; galvanizing pneumogastric.

TEMPERATURE: average normal, of adults, 98.4° F. There is a diurnal variation of 1.5°, being highest in the evening. Exercise, climate, food and drink modify slightly, but a variation of 1.5° predicates disease. A rapid

rise or fall is indicative of danger; a gradual decline, of convalescence. 106° may be considered the general limit at which adult patients may recover. In a child the normal temperature is about 1° higher than in an adult, and in commensurate febrile disturbance a proportionate increase of temperature is noticed. The axilla, mouth, rectum and vagina are the points usually selected for taking the temperature, the thermometer being retained *in sitû* some 5 minutes. A rise of 1°, when above 100°, is considered equivalent to an increase of 10 beats of the heart.

TRACHEOTOMY: (*Laryngotomy* cannot be performed on the young; it is the opening of the crico-thyroid membrane. In adults it is generally preferable to T.) Make incision 2 inches long, in median line, through the superficial structures above the trachea, previously selecting a point ½ inch below cricoid cartilage for opening the tube; if arterial hæmorrhage, control by ligation or torsion before opening the trachea; if venous, need not mind it. Divide three or four tracheal rings, holding the cut edges asunder by tenacula, wire, silk, or catheter, till trachea-tube be at hand, having previously rolled the patient upon the side to favor the escape of blood, mucus, etc.

Weights, Measures, etc.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains (*gr.*) make one scruple—℈
3 scruples " " drachm—ʒ=gr. 60
8 drachms " " ounce—℥=gr. 480
12 ounces " " pound—℔=gr. 5,760

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

60 minims (♏) make one fluid-drachm=*f* ʒ
8 fluid-drachms make one fluid-ounce=*f* ℥
16 fluid-ounces " " pint=O
8 pints " " gallon=C

Dist. water.	*Gr.*	*Cub. in.*	♏	*French.*
ʒ 1=	56.96=	.2=	60=	3.697 millitres
℥ 1=	455.72=	1.8=	480=	2.957 centilitres
O 1=	7,291.66=	28.8=	7,680=	4.732 decilitres
C 1=	58,333.31=	231=	61,440=	3.785 litres

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

℥ 1=437.5 grains. ℔1=7.000 grains.

APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

One minim varies from one to two drops

1 fluid-drachm	equals (about)	1 teaspoonful
2 fluid-drachms	"	" 1 desertspoonful
½ fluid-ounce	"	" 1 tablespoonful
2 fluid-ounces	"	" 1 wineglass
4 fluid-ounces	"	" 1 teacup

TABLE FOR APPORTIONING DOSES.

21 years of age,		full dose
14	"	⅔ "
12	"	½ "
6	"	⅓ "
1 year of age,		1-12th "
3 mos. of age,		1-20th "

1 LINE (″)=1-12th of an English inch (′).

FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

LENGTH.

1 metre	equals	39.368 inches
1 decimetre	"	3.9368 inches
1 centimetre	"	.39368 of an inch
1 millimetre	"	.039368 of an inch
1 decametre	"	393.68 inches
1 hectometre	"	3,936.8 inches
1 kilometre	"	39,368 inches
1 myriametre	"	393,680 inches

WEIGHT.

1 gramme	equals	15.434 grains
1 decigramme	"	1.5434 grains
1 centigramme	"	.15434 of a grain
1 decagramme	"	154.340 grains
1 hectogramme	"	1,543.402 grains

MEASURE.

1 litre	equals	2.113 pints	or	15,434 grains
1 decilitre	"	3.381 ƒ ʒ	"	1,543.4 grains
1 centilitre	"	2.705 ƒ ʒ	"	154.34 grains
1 millilitre	"	16.231 ♏	"	15.434 grains
1 decalitre	"	2.641 C	"	154,340 grains
1 hectolitre	"	26.419 C	"	1,543,400 grains
1 kilolitre	"	264.19 C		
1 myrialitre	"	2,641.9 C		

TEMPERATURE.

1° Fahrenheit=5-9° Centigrade=4-9° Reaumur. To reduce F. to C.: *subtract* 32° *from the F. degrees given, and divide the remainder by* 1.8. To reduce C. to F.: *multiply the C. degrees given by* 1.8, *and then add* 32° *to this product.*

Abbreviations.

℞, *recipe*, take.
ȃȃ, *ana*, of each.
AD 2 D., *ad duas doses*, at two doses.
ADD, *adde*, add.
AD, *ad*, up to.
AQ. DESTIL., *aqua destillata*, distilled water.
AQ FERV., *aqua fervens*, hot water.
AQ FLUV., *aqua fluviatis*, river water.
AQ. FONT., *aqua fontana*, spring water.
BULL., *bulliat*, boil it.
C., *congius*, gallon.
CAP., *capiat*, [let patient] take it.
CHART., *chartula*, a powder.
COCH. MAG., *cochleare magnum*, tablespoonful.
COCH. MED., *cochleare medium*, dessertspoonful.
COCH. PARV., *cochleare parvum*, teaspoonful.
COL., *cola*, strain or filter.
COLLYR., *collyrium*, eye-wash or eye-drops.
COMP., *compositum*, compounded or compound.
D., *dosis*, dose.
DECOCT., *decoctum*, decoction.
DIL., *dilue*, dilute; *dilutus*, diluted.
DIM., *dimidia*, one-half.
DIV., *divide*, divide.
ELEC., *electuarium*, electuary.
ENEM., *enema*, enema.
FT., *fiat*, make.
FT. H. (or HAUST), *fiat haustus*, let a draught be made.
GARG., *gargarisma*, gargle.
HAUST., *haustus*, a draught.
INF., *infunde*, pour in or into.
INFUS., *infusio*, infusion.
INJ., *injiciatur*, inject.
M., *misce*, mix.
MIST., *mistura*, mixture.
MIC. PAN., *micæ panis*, crumbs of bread.
NO., *numero*, in number.
O., *octarius*, a pint.
POCUL., *poculum*, a cup.
P. R. N., *pro re natâ*, as symptoms demand.
PULV., *pulvis*, powder.
Q. P., *quantum placeat*, as much as you please.
Q. S., *quantum sufficiat*, a sufficient quantity.
REDIG. IN PULV., *redigatur in pulverem*, pulverize.
S. or SIG., *signa*, write.
S. A., *secundem artem*, according to art.
SIGN *signatio*, a label.
TRIT., *tritura*, triturate.
TROCH., *trochiscus*, lozenge.

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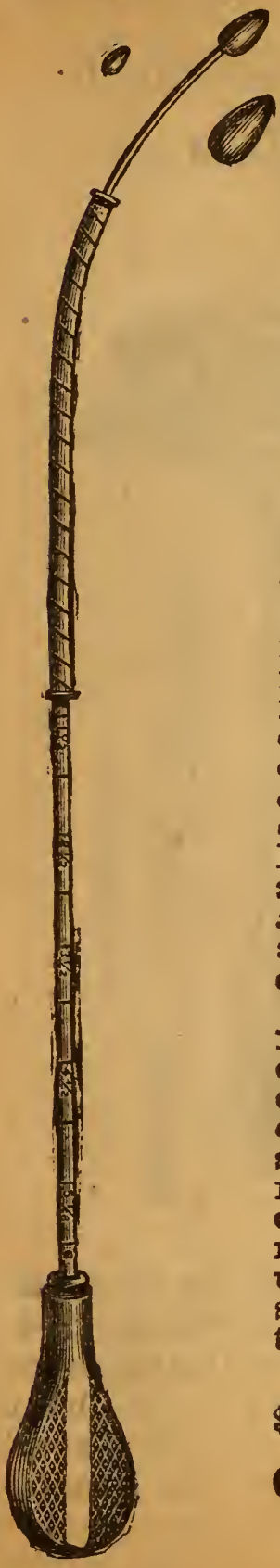

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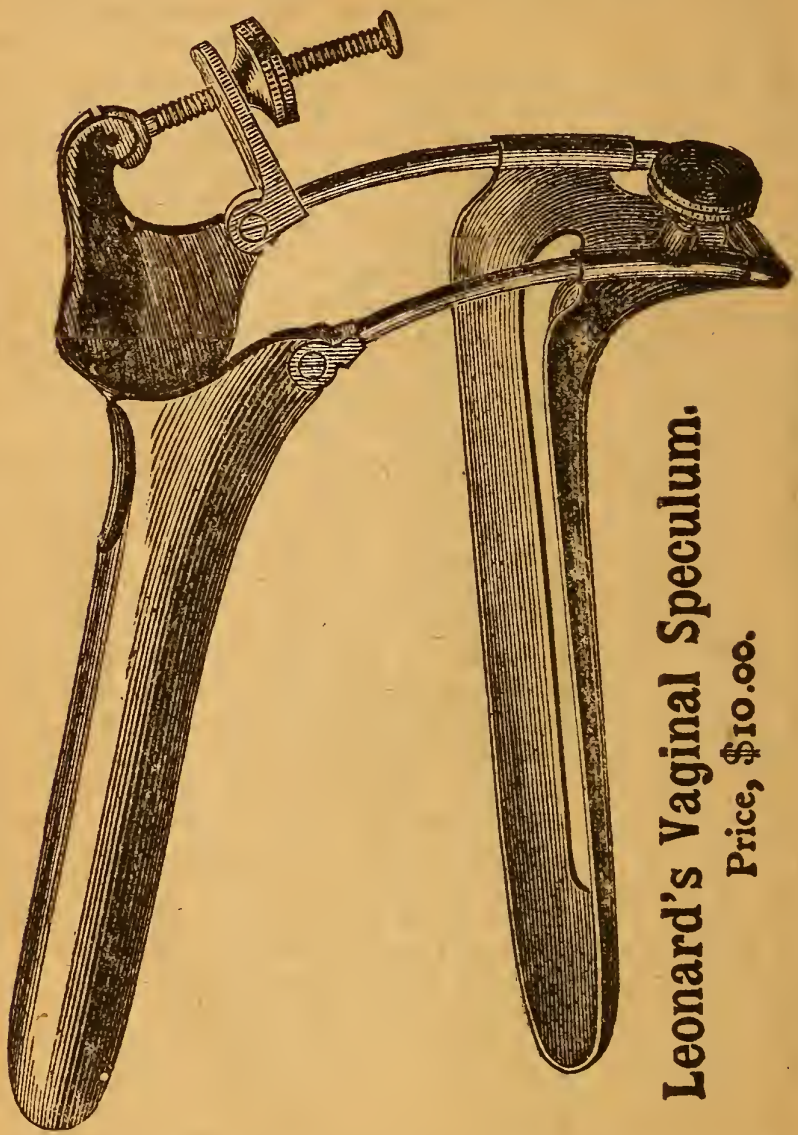

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